Build a New Order Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan Is Victory for East Asia

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TRINO, MILAN TAKEN BY GERMAN FORCES; RED RIOTS QUELLED

Greater Part of Italian Seaboard Now Securely in Reich Hands

ENEMY VESSELS SUNK

Axis Coastal Defense Guns Wreak Havoc on Foe's Torpedo-Boat Units

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced in a war communique today that the German forces had occupied Trino and Milan in Northern Italy.

In another announcement, the German military authorities stated that Communist uprisings occurred in these cities but the Germans in cooperation with the Italian garrison succeeded in suppressing them.

At noon today the same authorities stated:

"Already more than 200,000 Italian officers and men have surrendered to the Reich Army and these do not include the officers and men of the Roman and Milanese garrisons who have also surrendered. They are all expressing their willingness to cooperate with us and continue fighting the Anglo-American forces. We are satisfied with the progress being made in the military situation in Italy, the disarming of Italian officers and men and strong measures to prevent Italian forces from offering resistance to us."

In a press conference with foreign correspondents the military authorities remarked:

"The greater part of the Italian Peninsula and seaboard has fallen into German hands."

In regard to the activities of German Navy, the same authorities issued the following communique:

"(1) The German coastal defense unit on the night of September 10 engaged a British torpedo-boat squadron in Saint Valery waters in the English Channel and sank a torpedo boat and set another on fire.

"(2) Another unit of the coastal defense force engaged another British torpedo-boat squadron off Peter Port and sank a torpedo-boat and scored numerous hits on others. In both engagements the Germans suffered no damage.

"(3) A patrol squadron protecting a German convoy encountered an anti-Axis torpedo-boat squadron off Norway at midnight today and repelled it after inflicting severe damage on it."

E. ASIA UNAFFECTED BY BADOGLIO'S MOVE

Japan's Position Sound, Says P.I. Paper

Domei

MANILA, September 11.—Referring to the surrender of the Badoglio Government to the anti-Axis, the Tribune declared today that "Politically and strategically Japan's position in Greater East Asia has not been affected by recent European developments."

The paper also pointed out, "Emancipated Asiatic peoples are now marching onward with unity and purpose, and their spirit cannot be dampened by the changes in Europe. Japan's armed forces are standing as firm as, invulnerable bastions for the defense of Asia, ready to counter any enemy movements."

Declaring that what was expected has merely come to pass, the Tribune stressed that both Japan and Germany had prepared for every exigency in close liaison and that they are now more determined than ever to fight until the Anglo-American Powers are completely annihilated.

"As for the Philippines," the paper asserted, "All we need to do is to concentrate on the task at hand of building up New Philippines which will realize independence in the very near future."

Air Raid Squad Formed

Domei

AMOY, September 11.—Upwards of 1,700 Japanese nationals gathered at Amoy Park at 2 p.m. yesterday for the inaugural ceremonies for the foundation of an Air Raid Warden Squad which was organized and established for the promotion of further unity and solidarity among the Japanese nationals here.

FIGHTING MEN OF STEEL

Veterans of jungle warfare, these tough, hardened men of the Imperial Navy are striking terror into the hearts of the invaders of the Southwestern Pacific. Here they are about to hurl themselves against the enemy, with the lightning suddenness and boldness for which they are feared. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Independence Commission for P.I. Consummates Momentous Task

Drafting of Constitution Forms Important Landmark —Organic Law of State Unanimously Approved by Special Assembly

By JORGE TEODORO

Domei

MANILA, September 11.—The unanimous ratification of the Philippine Constitution by delegates of the special general assembly marked a successful culmination of the work undertaken by the Independence Preparatory Commission of the Philippines headed by Jose Laurel which drafted the document.

Behind 27 pages of printed matter embodying the Constitution lay a series of swift dazzling events starting with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the collapse of the United States sovereignty over the Islands, the emergence of the Philippines within the new order of Greater East Asia and thrice-repeated pledge by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to grant independence to the Philippines within the current year.

The first step towards the drafting of the Constitution was taken shortly after Prime Minister Tojo's third avowal to grant freedom when the Kalibapi met in a special national convention and approved the appointment of a five-man committee and nominated 20 members to the Preparatory Commission.

While the creation of the Commission was in progress, Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior, who was subsequently made president of the Preparatory Commission was rapidly recuperating at the Philippine General Hospital from wounds inflicted on June 5 by a treacherous assailant.

The formation of the Commission proceeded earnestly. On June 20, Jose Laurel was chosen president; former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Ramon Avancena, first vice-president; director-general of the Kalibapi Benignos Aquino, second vice-president.

Presided over by Ramon Avancena, the first meeting was held on June 23 at which the matter of organization was further discussed and Judge Proceso Sebastain was appointed executive secretary of the Commission.

Jose Laurel issued his first statement on June 29 in which he expressed his gratitude for being selected as president of the Preparatory Commission. He also voiced his hope that "with disinterested help of his co-workers and the encouragement of the liberty-loving countrymen, we will succeed in evolving a plan of government for the new Philippines that will meet the problems confronting the new nation as an integral unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. "Mr. Laurel convened the first session of the Commission in his sick room on July 5, and divided the group into six committees for the special study of various sections of the proposed Constitution.

Prime Minister Tojo's second visit to Manila on July 11 gave added impetus to the work of the Preparatory Commission which met in an extraordinary session at Manila Hotel in the presence of the distinguished visitor. The Conference was marked by the mutual exchange of views between the Prime Minister and members of the body, with the former giving encouragement to the Filipino leaders.

Having completely recovered from his injury, Mr. Laurel left the hospital for his residence on July 21. He reaffirmed the Filipino people's resolute will in the work for the establishment of an independent government and to seek the destiny within the comity of the Greater East Asiatic nations.

Meanwhile history marched onward for on August 1, the momentous declaration of the independence of the sister nation, Burma, was flashed to the world. Drawing new inspiration from this historic event, both Mr. Laurel and Jorge Vargas chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission issued statements congratulating the new-born sovereign government, declaring that it is tangible evidence of the striking manifestation of Japan's sacred war objective to liberate the East Asiatic nations from foreign yoke.

This time, too, the news reached the Philippines Convention of the formation of the Indian National Army under dynamic leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose for the redemption of the Indian people from British rule, further heightening the preparations for independence in the Philippines.

Mr. Laurel held his first press interview at his residence on August 5 at which he stressed the ideals of the new Philippines. He said: "My concept of the foundation spirit of the new Philippines is three-fold, namely, love of country, co-existence and co-prosperity; and adherence to the moral ethical principles within the country as well as without.".

Meanwhile, the various committees formed on July 5 having completed their work, submitted their recommendations to the plenary session of the Commission on August 7 as the Commission entered the last phase of the preliminary discussions. Despite pressing duties, Mr. Laurel took time out on August 9 to make a round of thanksgiving calls to express his gratitude to Japanese officials for his complete recovery. He said that "I feel as if I were born again. Guided by this sentiment, I will devote my life to the cause of the construction of the new Philippines."

In his capacity as chairman of the drafting committee, Mr. Laurel submitted the final draft to the second plenary session of the Commission on August 20 from which date discussions continued daily until September 3 when the Commission, in its

(Continued on Page 2)

COOPERATIVE SPIRIT STRESSED BY PHIBUN

Says Italy's Collapse Due to Lack of United Efforts Among People

Domei

BANGKOK, September 12.—"The present catastrophe of Italy is due to the lack of cooperation among its people," declared Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand over the radio on Sunday evening. He also stressed the necessity of further tightening the spirit of cooperation among the people of Thailand.

Premier Songkhram declared:

"The term 'unconditional surrender' was used for the first time in the current war when the enemy surrendered to Japan at Singapore, Hongkong, the Philippines, and other places. Italy has capitulated to the anti-Axis Powers. I feel the greatest regret for the disastrous fate which befell the Italians. However, I must admit the fact that the downfall of the Italian nation is due to the lack of cooperation within the country. Because of that, Italy has been transformed into an arena of devastating hostilities with the Germans fighting desperately against the American and British forces, the Germans against the Italians, and the Italians against each other.

"Thailand must further forge its national structure through the whole-hearted cooperation among its people in order to conquer every obstacle and hardship and also to frustrate the enemy's designs."

LANDING AT TARANTO CONFIRMED BY REICH

Enemy Also Active in Western Puglia

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The anti-Axis forces have landed at Taranto and the western part of Puglia, formerly known as Apulia, German authorities confirmed today.

Puglia forms the heel of the Italian boot, and if the entire district should fall into the hands of the anti-Axis forces, it would become a strategic foothold for an advance into the Balkans.

Although anti-Axis forces have confirmedly landed at the western part of Puglia, it has not been ascertained whether the operation was undertaken by the United States Seventh Army that was awaiting action in Sicily, or by the British forces.

Johnson to Head 11th Air Unit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—Major-General Davenport Johnson, America's foremost military authority on bombing, has been appointed to succeed Major-General William Butler as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States 11th Air Squadron in Alaska, the U.S. War Department announced today.

203 RED ARMY TANKS DESTROYED BY REICH; FIERCE FIGHT RAGING

Soviets Attempt Landing at Novorossisk Area—Germans Counter-Attack

PADUA, POLA OCCUPIED

Luftwaffe Furiously Bombs Naval Establishments at Salerno Bay

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The German Army yesterday wrecked 203 Soviets tanks on the Eastern Front, it was stated in the communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon today.

The communique said:

"Eastern Front

"(1) Red Army troops attempted a landing in the Novorossisk area but before they could reach the shore the German battery wrought havoc in their midst and the greater part of the attacking force was destroyed. The battle with the remnants is now at its height. The German land and sea forces sank or set on fire one Soviet gunboat, one patrol boat and 11 landing barges.

"(2) The German-Rumanian forces withdrew from Mariupol, an important port on the Sea of Azov, according to a pre-arranged plan after completely destroying all the strategic facilities there. Subsequently they annihilated to a man the Red Army force which had landed on the shore of the Sea of Azov to the southwest of Mariupol.

"(3) A German tank unit surrounded a division of Soviet sharpshooters at a point west of Krasnoarmejskoe and destroyed its operations section.

"(4) In the Kharkov area and the area southwest of Konotop, the Red Army sent out strong units to attack the German positions but the Germans beat them back after severe fighting and by closing in the breach made by the attackers prevented the Soviets from renewing the assault.

"(5) On the Central Front to the south and southwest of Kirov a terrific defense warfare is continuing, while the persistent attacks of the Soviets west of Vyazma were repelled. The Soviets who thrust into the foremost outpost of the Germans were driven back by the counter-attacking Germans.

"(6) The Reich Army on September 10 wrecked 203 Soviet tanks.

"Italian Front.

"(1) The disarming of the Italians under Badoglio is expected to be completed soon. The Germans are acting promptly and effectively wherever resistance still exists.

"(2) The Italian forces occupying Rhodes Island surrendered following an attack by German dive bombers.

"(3) The Italian Royal Guards that had been stationed around Rome with a strength of two tank divisions and five infantry divisions laid down their arms and surrendered as soon as the Germans began firm action against them.

"(4) The Germans occupied Milan, Trino and Padua in Northern Italy and the naval fortress at Pola also surrendered.

"(5) In the Salerno area the Germans engaged a powerful anti-Axis force. The coastal lowland and the highland to the east were captured by the Germans and the anti-Axis force has suffered severe damage.

"(6) A German air force furiously bombed the naval establishments and the landed enemy force at Salerno Bay and sank several transports and landing barges and inflicted heavy damage on other vessels.

"Western Front.

"Several anti-Axis planes appeared over the coast of Western Europe on September 10. The German ground battery brought down one of them."

HITLER IN GOOD HEALTH

Shows No Signs of Fatigue From Strenuous Work

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler is enjoying the best of health despite the heavy and trying hours that he devotes day and night for the welfare of his country and people, according to informations coming from the Fuehrer's immediate subordinates.

Yesterday, Fuehrer Hitler gave a rousing oration in his office at the Fuehrer's Headquarters with his usual vim and vigor, showing no sign of fatigue from the strenuous hours that he keeps for the welfare of the nation.

JAPANESE IN ARUNDELL REPULSE ENEMY UNITS IN DECISIVE ENCOUNTER

Imperial Air Force Blasts Foe's Position at Hopoi

HEAVY DAMAGE DEALT

Anti-Axis Headquarters Admits Furious Nipponese Raid on Merauke, New Guinea

Domei

AN X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 11.—Heavy damage was inflicted on an enemy force of 500 that came attacking the Japanese garrison on Arundell Island south of Kulambangra on September 7.

The Japanese on Arundell are engaged in a fierce combat simultaneously with the terrific fighting raging on New Georgia, striking terror into the enemy.

On September 7 an enemy unit numbering 500 launched an attack on the Japanese garrison there and in the engagement the enemy left 30 dead on the field, automatic rifles, revolvers and large quantities of ammunition. The same day a Japanese scouting unit stole into the enemy lines and by a surprise attack wiped out the officer-scouts of the enemy.

On September 9 another enemy force of 500 came attacking but by a terrific counter-attack beat them back the same afternoon.

It is seen that in the face of the growing strength of the Japanese, enemy activities are steadily slowing down.

Air Attacks Continued

Domei

AN X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 11.—Japanese airmen continued their attacks on the enemy landing place at Hopoi, New Guinea, causing severe damage to men and supplies.

Accompanying the intensifying conflict on land in the New Guinea area, the struggle for air power has taken on added grimness.

A Japanese air unit carried out a surprise attack near the spot where the enemy landed at Hopoi at about 6:40 a.m. on September 5 and inflicted much damage to the men and supplies gathered there. The next day Japanese planes carried out another attack at 8:30 a.m. and engaged enemy planes over the same spot. Among the damage caused to the enemy, a Republic Lancer P-43 was shot down. On September 7 a night raid was made on the same place and in spite of the enemy fire net demolished the living quarters of the landed troops.

The attack was continued at 8:10 the following morning and the enemy troops in tents were completely trapped by a net of machine-gun fire that was cast by the planes. A P-38 came up in panic and it was promptly shot down. At 5:30 the same afternoon the attack was resumed and by machine-gun fire and bombs the barracks and tents of the enemy were set on fire. Another raid was conducted on the tent colony and heavy damage inflicted.

Admit Devastating Raid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—Powerful units of the Imperial Air Force furiously bombed the anti-Axis positions at Merauke on Thursday and caused heavy damages and casualties, the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced today, according to a dispatch from Melbourne.

2 Argentine Officials Resign

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—Following the resignation of Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni, Argentine Foreign Minister, the Vice-Foreign Minister and also the Chief of the Civil Administration Bureau tendered their resignations today. It is believed that Interior Minister Colonel Alfredo Gilbert is in charge of Foreign Affairs.

Patterson, Knudsen Back

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—Assistant United States War Secretary Robert P. Patterson and Chief of the Army Supply Bureau William S. Knudsen completed their inspection tour at the southwestern Pacific front and returned to the United States yesterday, the War Department announced today, according to a report from Washington.

Newest Italian Battleship, Roma, Sunk in Reich Attack

35,000-Ton Capital Ship, on Way to Malta, Caught By German Aircraft—Was Completed Soon After European War Broke Out

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The Italian battleship Roma, 35,000 tons, was sunk by German aircraft on September 9 while attempting to steal to Malta Island, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Army Headquarters in North Africa today, according to a report received here from Algiers.

The keel for the Roma was laid down on September 13, 1938 and was completed only after the outbreak of the European War, so that it was the newest battleship in the Italian Navy. It had nine 12-inch guns for its main armament and 15 six-inch guns for supplementary armament. It was also equipped with 12 3.5-inch high-angle guns, three aircraft and carried a crew of 1,600.

Sinking Described

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—A German bomber force attacked the Italian fleet that was fleeing from Italy at a point between the islands of Corsica and Sardinia on September 9, and sank for certain one battleship.

The anti-Axis camp admitted the fact that this battleship was the newest capital ship of the Italian fleet, the Roma. British information gives an eye-witness account of the sinking by the pilot of a British plane that was in the vicinity.

"A tremendous explosion hit the Italian battleship and then a column of thick, black smoke, some 3,000-4,000 feet high, rose up in the air. The stern submerged and the bow went straight up into the air. The hull then split into two and both instantly went down."

CORRUPTION IS RIFE IN CHUNGKING AREAS

Currency Is Issued Recklessly; Officials Out For Personal Gain

Domei

NANKING, September 10.—Exorbitant price scheming of military cliques and the corruption of military and civil officials are making life unbearable in Chungking controlled districts, revealed a Chinese merchant who recently entered the pacified area.

"In Chungking controlled districts paper currency is issued recklessly without backing, and in July circulation exceeded over 50,000,000,000 yuan," he declared, adding that "one hundred yuan bills flooded not only cities but also agrarian communities."

"A one yuan bill today is only worth the value of the paper that it is printed on," he said, "and one pical of rice costs 4,000 yuan. As a result, the people are clamoring for peace.

"There is an obvious disunity between Chiang Kai-shek and the Szechwan military clique. In fact Chiang Kai-shek has authority only over district in the immediate vicinity of Chungking.

"No civil official of the military authority of the Kuomintang is without a subsidiary occupation. Taking advantage of their official positions they openly conduct illegal transactions for personal gain.

"If businessmen bound by unfair control complain, they are threatened by the officials.

"Therefore," the merchant concluded, "I left Chungking territory for the pacified zone where I can live in peace."

HULL TO BROADCAST

To Speak Over NBC on Nation-Wide Hook-Up

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull is scheduled to give a radio address entitled "America's Diplomatic Policy from the Standpoint of National Integrity" over the National Broadcasting System on a nation-wide hook-up at 9 p.m. Sunday (United States Eastern War Time).

The State Department claims that the address is of an extremely important nature.

Rome Raid Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 11.—The anti-Axis air arms will probably resume their raids on Rome now that the German forces have occupied the city, reported the Reuter News Agency last night, according to a dispatch from London.

DECISIVE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH ITALY SEEN

German Forces Under Rommel Ready for Clash With Anglo-U.S. Troops

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—With the northern part of Italy in German hands a decisive campaign is expected in the mid-northern plains of the peninsula.

Owing to the treachery of the Badoglio Government Italy is now subject to attack both from the Germans and Anglo-American forces. Badoglio seems to have fled to Sicily and is serving the Americans and British at Eisenhower's headquarters at Palermo. Part of the Italians that were in Southern Italy joined forces with the Anglo-American forces that landed there and the greater part of the land forces disarmed themselves or surrendered. Almost all the seaboard north of Central Italy has fallen into the hands of the Germans.

The Hube Army which had been resisting the advance of the British 8th Army after evacuating from Sicily was in a difficult position for the time being owing to the Badoglio treachery but on the night of September 8 it began skilfully to withdraw and although in a small strength of a few divisions it launched a terrific counter-attack on the Anglo-American forces that landed on Salerno Bay, pressing the enemy into a narrow strip of land on the seashore.

Part of the Kesselring Expeditionary Army to Southern Italy that lay in the Rome area advanced southward and established contact with Naples in preparations against the possible landing of the Anglo-American forces. The powerful German Expeditionary Army to Northern Italy commanded by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has occupied important points north of the Apennines and set up an unshakable iron defense.

The Trieste Peninsula, Trino and Milan have already been placed under German control and Germans are being stationed at other important points. The country north of Naples has been completely occupied by the Reich forces. The military authorities at Berlin have announced that the military operations against Italy have ended.

Field Marshal Rommel had for a time been commanding the forces in the Balkans but he was placed in command in Northern Italy so that his two-year experience of fighting the Anglo-American forces in North Africa may be availed of. The German press is giving prominence to the expectations of the people that there will be something to see under the able command of Field Marshal Rommel.

Having lost all will to fight and plunged into a state of despairing apathy, the Italian people have

(Continued on Page 2)

JAVA WILL BOLSTER FEMININE ACTIVITIES

New Women's Associations Set To Absorb Existing Organizations

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 9.—The Japanese Military Administration has decided on the formal establishment of Women's Associations in every prefecture and city throughout Java to absorb the existing women's associations which have been steadily springing up in various parts of the island in the wake of the creation of youth corps and defense corps here.

The new associations will coordinate feminine activities hitherto carried on separately and the administration's decision has been conveyed to regional authorities. The aims of these new bodies will be the strengthening of women's cooperation with the administration as well as to render various public services. They will include all native women over 15 years of age.

Existing women's associations will be incorporated into the new organs. Prefectural governors and mayors will serve as honorary presidents while the presidents of the associations will be chosen from among the native women participants.

Promotion of defense and relief activities will be carried on through lectures and actual participation by the women's associations, which, at the same time, will work to improve the living conditions of the Javanese behind the guns, encourage savings and promote public welfare through health and sanitation activities.

In close cooperation with the Java school system, the associations will also be concerned with the education of children outside of the regular schooling as well as home education.

ALL ITALIANS TOLD TO SURRENDER ARMS

Agreement With Reich Announced

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—General Calvi di Bergolo of the Roman Garrison in Italy published the following statement yesterday regarding the agreement concluded with the German Forces, according to a Stefani broadcast:

All the military officers and men must return to their respective barracks within 24 hours. All the civilians must keep calm and resume their respective occupations by obeying the orders issued by the military authorities. Those who still possess arms must surrender them to the police. Those who disobey the aforementioned orders shall be punished in accordance with martial law. It was further stated that the people are not allowed to go out after 9 p.m.

FASCISTS REORGANIZE

Tangier Headquarters Holds Rousing Demonstration

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The Fascist Party in Tangiers, Spanish Morocco, which was ordered to be dissolved by Premier Pietro Badoglio, was reorganized and reestablished today, reports information from there.

In the Italian district of the city, several thousand Fascist Blackshirts staged festive and rousing demonstrations to fete the rebirth of the party.

LENINGRAD RECONNOITERED

Large-Scale Offensive In This Area Predicted

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The reconnoitering operations of the Red units in the Leningrad sector has precipitously become intensified of late, clearly indicating the coming of an imminent large-scale offensive from the Soviet side but the German authorities are smoothly and rapidly pushing preparations for a sound retaliation, reports a D.N.B. dispatch from the war front.

P.I. Freedom Body Ends Big Task

(Continued From Page 1)

last plenary session, approved the proposed foundation law. The public signing of the Constitution by 20 members of the Commission took place on the following day while events reached a dramatic climax on September 7 when the Constitution was ratified by an unanimous vote of 108 delegates who convened in a two-day special session of the general assembly.

Burma Is Resolved to Redouble War Efforts in Unity With Japan

Badoglio's Surrender Does Not Affect War Situation, Ba Maw Assures Nation Over Radio; Reiterates Loyalty to Nippon and Faith in Final Victory

Domei

RANGOON, September 12.—"The Government of Burma will not be influenced in the least by the treacherous surrender of the Badoglio government of Italy, but will redouble its determination to fight on to final victory in cooperation with Japan and the other Axis nations," declared Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma. This statement was issued on behalf of his countrymen after a deliberate discussion on the Italian situation, at the extraordinary cabinet meeting held Saturday.

The statement in full, follows:

"The unconditional surrender of the Badoglio government will effect no change in the general situation of the present World War. The Burmese, in full realization of Japan's efforts which enabled us to achieve glorious independence, are determined to remain ever more loyal to Japan and to fight on to victory in order to bring about a New Order, in close collaboration with Japan and the other Axis nations.

"Every pledge taken by the Government must be fully translated into action. At the present juncture, the Burmese, who are fully conscious of the world situation, will further tighten the ties binding them with other Asiatic peoples.

"Our pledge and war objective are absolute and sacred no matter what may be in store for us in the future. Our fighting spirit must be bolstered and war materials must be increased in view of the fact that both are indispensable for the successful prosecution of the war. We have an unswerving faith in final victory and in the downfall of our enemy.

"We are fighting for our own existence and for the existence of all Asiatics with the ultimate objective of establishing a New Order not only in East Asia, but also in the whole world. Victory, and victory only will secure our existence. Therefore, we must offer our loyalty and service to Japan and tender every possible cooperation to attain the common aim of realizing the true war objectives."

FUKIEN HEAD BLASTS CHIANG FOR NEGLECT

Many Thousands Die Due to Plagues

Domei

CANTON, September 10.—Liu Chien-su, Governor of Fukien Province, severly criticized the Chungking authorities for neglecting to give any aid to the stricken province in a press interview with the Ta Kung Pao at Shiukwan, Kwantung Province, August 28, according to information reaching here.

Liu, who is on his way to Chungking, stated that deaths from uncontrollable plagues in Fukien have already reached several thousands, and added that although a new three-year building plan was set up, not even one-third of the plan has been realized due to the impoverishment of the people.

"Chungking authorities are now concentrating everything on the northwestern districts and are ignoring the reconstruction of Fukien Province which is easier to accomplish and more urgent," Liu continued. "Furthermore, the construction of Fukien Province will require only one-fifth of the manpower used in the northwestern districts."

FEARS FIERCER BATTLES

Canadian Premier Warns Against Optimism

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—Although today marks the fourth anniversary to Canada's entrance into the war, the real fighting has not started—fiercer and bitter struggles are yet to come, warned Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King in Ottawa today.

"The surrender of the Badoglio regime does not necessarily signify that the whole of Italy will kneel before the anti-Axis forces without attempting resistance. Even if the anti-Axis forces should be able to take Italy, they will only be greeted by the fury of the German forces," he declared.

Hewitt Commanded Fleet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—Vice-Admiral H. Kent Hewitt was in command of the United States Fleet that participated in the landing in Italy, the American Navy Department announced today, according to a report from Washington.

Badoglio in Sicily

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 11.—Premier Pietro Badoglio of the Italian puppet regime has arrived in Sicily, according to a report from Algiers. Indications point that the headquarters of the Badoglio regime will be established in Palermo, Sicily.

Wallace Waxes Eloquent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace appeared at the headquarters of the Chinese Council for the Acquisition of Peace in Chicago yesterday and delivered a bombastic address and grandiosely talked of the "lofty ideals" of the anti-Axis camps in the prosecution of the war, and also expressed arrogant views concerning the future of the world situation.

Petain Holds Meeting

Domei

VICHY, September 11.—An emergency and extraordinary meeting of the French cabinet was held today, presided over by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain, but the details of the proceeding have not been made public.

HOPE FOR 2ND FRONT GIVEN UP BY SOVIETS

Moscow Pushing Forward Furious Offensive

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 11.—To all intents and purposes the Soviets have already abandoned the idea of relying on a Second Front to save the day for them and are now battling with desperate frenzy on the Eastern Front in an endeavor to reach the eastern bank of the Dnieper River before the commencement of a winter offensive.

The Red Army has been waging a war of attribution under terrific punishment and with the muddy fall season ahead it is working with fretful impatience.

Harold King, Moscow correspondent of the Reuter News Agency, today commented on the war situation as follows:

"The Red Army seems to have decided to continue its offensive regardless of whether a Second Front will be formed or not. The rainy autumn may somewhat hamper the operations of the Russians but it is not likely to stop their offensive. At any rate, the situation is now such that the Red Army would welcome aid from the anti-Axis forces but are not counting much on it."

HOME OFFICE APPROVES BUDGET OF METROPOLIS

Appropriations for Defense Bureau, Police Board, Economic Bureau Set

The Tokyo Metropolis Friday obtained the approval of the Home Ministry for appropriating ¥36,140,828 as supplementary budget in addition to the ¥397,578,101 provisional budget for the months of July, August, September and October until the organization of the Metropolitan Assembly which will vote on the metropolitan budget.

The general account of the supplementary budget amounts to ¥30,408,340 and the special account ¥5,732,488. The principal items are the appropriations for the Defense Bureau ¥19,446,558. Metropolitan Police Board ¥1,113,200, Economic Bureau ¥185,794 and Planning Bureau ¥539,000. The Defense Bureau is to spend the sum for constructing simple reservoirs, fire-fighting wells, natural water facilities, public air-raid shelters and the like.

Decisive Campaign In North Italy Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

shown no resistance either way and peace and order is being maintained without trouble under the Germans but at Trino and Milan a Communist Executive Committee had been formed, which took advantage of the general confusion to stage demonstrations, so that there was more or less rioting. The Germans in cooperation with the Italian garrisons quelled the disturbance. The authorities are expected to make this the occasion for conducting a nation-wide suppression of Communist influence.

The Germans have also released all the influential Fascists who had been imprisoned by the Badoglio Government and are supporting them to form a new administrative system.

Thus the Germans are expected to engage the Anglo-American forces that are advancing northward in the mid-northern part of the country in a decisive campaign.

KUOMINTANG SLATED FOR LOSS OF POWER

Chiang Forced to Consider Founding of Constitutional Administration

Domei

CANTON, September 12.—Confronted with ever-increasing disorder in the Chungking regime, Chiang Kai-shek has brought forth the long-pending issue of founding a constitutional administrative structure, thus contradicting his previous policy of according preference to the Kuomintang. This move attests to the seriousness of the situation Chiang now finds himself in with entrance of the current war into a decisive stage.

For the purpose of mitigating public opinion which is unfavorable to the Chungking regime, the 11th preliminary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang was convened at Chungking. At the opening ceremony on September 6 Chiang urged the attendants to extend their wholehearted cooperation to the regime after having explained the purpose of the conference and future policies.

He elucidated his policy regarding the establishment of political as well as economic foundations and further expounded the urgency of installing a constitutional administrative form of government.

The importance of founding the nation on the basis of a constitutional administration was first stressed by the late Dr. Sun Yatsen, Founder of the Chinese Republic, but hitherto Chiang schemed to strengthen the influence of the Kuomintang and subsequently his own dictatorial power, regardless of the ideal of the greater founder. At the last session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang, Chiang obviously maneuvered to extend the administrative power of the Kuomintang into local districts by improving and strengthening local administrative organs.

Why is it then that Chiang has assumed an attitude to check the further increase of the Kuomintang's influence? Evidently he aims to cajole and woo the masses, whose antagonism and distrust against the Chungking regime had been aggravated with the postponement of the long-promised convening of the national conference ever since 1927, due to the outbreak of the China Affairs.

However, with the intensification of internal controversies and confusion, Chiang was forced to play his trump card by presenting the problem of establishing a constitutional form of government.

Chile to Recall Staff

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—The Chilean Government has decided to recall their diplomatic staff in Copenhagen today, reports a dispatch from Santiago.

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IN JAPAN

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Akakura Teikoku Hotel
AKASI (Near Kobe)
Kinko Hotel
ASO, Mt.
Aso Kanko Hotel
ASAHIGAWA
Hokkai Hotel
ATAMI
Atami Hotel
Manpei Hotel
BEPPU (Kyusyu)
Kamenoi Hotel
GAMAGORI
Gamagori Hotel
GIHU
Nagaragawa Hotel
GORA (Hakone)
Gora Hotel
HUZI (FUJI)
FIVE LAKES
*Huzi (Fuji) New Grand Hotel (Lake Yamanaka)
Huzi (Fuji) View Hotel (Lake Kawaguti)
HUKUOKA
Kyosintei Hotel
KAMAKURA
Kamakura Kaihin Hotel
KAMIKOTI (Japan Alps)
*Kamikoti Teikoku Hotel
KARUTA (Near Hukuoka)
Karatu Sea-side Hotel
KARUIZAWA
*Manpei Hotel
*Mikasa Hotel
KOSIEN (Midway between Osaka and Kobe)
Kosien Hotel
KOBE
Hotel Rokko House
Oriental Hotel
Kobe Hotel
Tor Hotel
Yamato Hotel
KYOTO
Kyoto Hotel
Kyoto Station Hotel
Miyako Hotel
MATUSIMA
*Park Hotel
MIYANOSITA (Hakone)
Huziya (Fujiya) Hotel
MIYAZIMA
Miyazima Hotel
MOGI (Near Nagasaki)
Beach Hotel
NAGASAKI
Hotel New Nagasaki
NAGOYA
Daiiti Hotel
Manpei Hotel
Nagoya Hotel
Nagoya Kanko Hotel
NARA
Nara Hotel
NIKKO
Nikko Kanaya Hotel
NOBORIBETU
Noboribetu Grand Hotel
OBAMA (Near Unzen)
Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
Hotel New Osaka
OTARU
Ettyuya Hotel
Hokkai Hotel
OTU (Lake Biwa)
Biwako Hotel
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
Sapporo Grand Hotel
SIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
Hotel Siga Heights
SIMONOSEKI
Sanyo Hotel
SIZUURA (Near Numazu)
Sizuura Hotel
TAKARAZUKA (Near Kobe)
Takarazuka Hotel
TOKYO
Daiiti Hotel
Marunouti Hotel
Omori Hotel
Sanno Hotel
Teikoku (Imperial) Hotel
Tokyo Tetudo Hotel
Yasima Hotel
TYUZENZI (CHUZENJI), LAKE (Nikko)
Lakeside Hotel
*Nikko Kanko Hotel
UNZEN
Kyusyu Hotel
Midoriya Hotel
Sinyu Hotel
Unzen Hotel
Unzen Kanko Hotel
Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
Hotel New Grand

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TAIHOKU
Taihoku Tetudo Hotel

IN TYOSEN

HEIZYO
Heizyo Tetudo Hotel
HUSAN
Husan Tetudo Hotel
KEIZYO
Hanto Hotel
Tyosen Hotel
RASIN
Yamato Hotel

IN MANCHOUKUO

BOTANKO
Yamato Hotel
DAIREN
Yamato Hotel
HARBIN
Hotel New Harbin
Yamato Hotel
HOSIGAURA (Dairen)
Yamato Hotel
HOTEN (Mukden)
Yamato Hotel
HSINKING
Daiiti Hotel
Yamato Hotel

IN CHINA

NANKING
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PEKING
Grand Hotel de Peking
Grand Hotel de Wagons Lit
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The Japan Hotel Association

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(Care The Bureau of Traffic & Operation, Department of Railway, Tokyo)

U.S. Senator Admits War in Pacific Zone Is Tough, Dangerous

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—"War in the Pacific is tough and dangerous," asserted Senator Albert Chandler who is at present visiting American war fronts in the Southwestern Pacific as a member of a committee of five, according to reports received here. The Democrat from Kentucky continued, "We have greatly underestimated the Japanese in every way—in fighting ability and production capacity."

ENEMY MUST SEND SUPPLIES TO ITALY

Need for British Coal Vital For Continuation of Anti-Axis Operations

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—With the capitulation of the Badoglio regime to the United States and Britain, the anti-Axis Powers have been thrown into a dilemma inasmuch as they must supply vital material to Italy.

British Fuel Minister Major Lloyd George made the following comment today with regard to the apparent difficult of supplying Italy with coal, according to London dispatches:

"Germany hitherto supplied 1,000,000 tons of coal monthly to Italy, but Britain has no such surplus to spare. Consequently Britain will be able to send only the minimum supply of coal to meet the demands of the railway facilities and munitions factories in Italy, the operation of which is indispensable for the continuance of operations by the anti-Axis forces there."

The Daily Express in Britain, therefore, commented that the Italian people would have to do without coal this coming winter.

EISENHOWER AS CANDIDATE

Backed by G.O.P. Senator to Run in Next Presidential Election

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 10.—The hero-worship of the American people is a queer thing. Movements are under way to elect heroes of the current war in the presidential election next year.

General Douglas A. MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, was put forward as a presidential candidate by a group of Americans some time ago. It now is the turn of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean area, to be supported by another group as a candidate in the coming election.

Senator Arthur Capper, Republican of Kansas told the press today that he wanted to see Eisenhower running in the coming presidential race.

ANGLO-U.S. PEOPLE IRED AT MACARTHUR

Slow Progress Made in Southwestern Pacific Irritates Public

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—The military correspondent of the Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter stated that there is a growing irritation in the United States and Britain at the slowness of General Douglas MacArthur's offensive in the Southwestern Pacific battle area, although both Roosevelt and Churchill, after the recent Quebec Conference, promised "calmness would soon end for Japan."

The correspondent writes to the effect that Japan's efforts in entering into firmer relations with the occupied areas is being intensified as time passes. He further explained that a sign of this is the slowness of MacArthur's offensive advances.

The Dagens Nyheter also declared that because time is on Japan's side, the Quebec Conference decided on intensifying the war against Japan. The correspondent attributes another reason to Chungking's difficult position, explaining that it is being reflected in a recent editorial appearing in the New York Times, which urges the United States and Britain to get working on the Chungking problem, and that it cannot be postponed any longer.

He said that this sign of irritation is also seen in an article in a recent issue of the London Economist. From the slowness and the costliness of the fighting in the New Guinea and New Georgia areas, it can be argued that the latest Pacific offensive like its predecessors, proves "slow and costly, and island-hopping is not an ideal method of counter-attacks."

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Situation Wanted

MAN cook, Japanese, competent and experienced, honest and reliable, speaks and writes English, references. Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEWSPAPERMAN wishes to work for news agency or foreign correspondent as translator, interpreter, typist, etc. Knowledge of Japanese, German, English, French. Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG amah, experienced, good reference, wants immediate position in foreign family. Please apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN or semi-foreign style house with telephone in exchange for 5-room foreign style house wanted by Tezuka, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE for girl, 10 years old, by Tezuka, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Miscellaneous

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Professional Notices

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4484.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukibayashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

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Ship's Registry: London, England
Shipowners: Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand, Ltd.
Nationality: British
Address: Wellington, New Zealand
Captain: Albert William Creese
Nationality: British
Address: 31, Fellows St., Kew, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Cargo on board the vessel as detailed hereunder.

The above, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

September 11th, 1943

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

Number of Packages	Description of packages	Description of Goods	Shipper	Consignee
1	case	Grey Cesarine (Uniform Material)	David Jones Limited	Matron R. Baker, 12th A. G. H. A. I. F. Ceylon
3	crates	Beaching Gear	Rudder's (Pty) Ltd.	Bevelhebber Strijkderachten Oosten
4	bars	Steel Angles	O. C. Naval Store Depot, Darling Island	N. S. O., H. M. Dockyard, Colombo
20	..	.. ..		
6	bundles	.. Rounds		
1	..	.. Angles		
6	..	.. Flats		
3	..	.. ..		
12	..	.. ..		
5	..	.. ..		
1	..	.. ..		
3	bars	.. Rounds		
1	bundle	.. Flats		
1	..	.. ..		
5	..	.. Rounds		
1	..	.. Flats		
11	..	.. ..		
5	..	.. ..		
21	..	.. ..		
1	..	.. ..		
2	..	.. ..		
4	..	.. Rounds		
10	bars	.. Squares		
13	..	.. ..		
14	..	.. ..		
24	..	.. ..		
30	..	.. ..		
3	..	.. ..		
7	bundles	Plywood	—do—	—do—
6	..	..		
33	drums	Disinfectant	—do—	—do—
29	cases	Deck Candles	—do—	—do—
19	bags	Pipe Fittings	—do—	—do—
1	coil	Steam Bends		
477	packages	Plywood	Harrisons Ramsay Pty., Ltd.	E. S. & A. Bank Ltd.
1	crate	Household effects	Morris Middleton & Co., Sydney	Thos. Cook & Son
119	cases	Canned Meats	Riverstone Meat Co., Pty., Ltd.	Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.
10	cases	Dripping	—do—	E. S. & A. Bank Ltd.
66	..	Canned Meats		
30	..	.. ..		
135	..	Dripping	—do—	—do—
191	..	Canned Meats		
90	..	.. ..		
20	..	Beef Dripping	—do—	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
100	..	Corned Beef	Gollin & Co., Pty., Ltd.	Bank of A'sia.
1	..	Ink		
8	..	..		
2	..	Tomato Sauce		
4	..	Dental Cream		
1	..	Shave Sticks		
4	..	Brushes		
3	..	Kolynos		
1	carton	Toothpaste		
4	cases	Dripping		
2	cases	Cut Peel		
1	..	Margarine		
6	..	Metal Polish		
14	..	Sausages		
6	cartons	Baked Beans		
2	cases	Custard Powder	—do—	—do—
2	..	.. ..		
3	..	Lemon Butter		
5	..	.. ..		
1	..	Metal Polish		
20	bags	Split Peas	—do—	—do—
15	cases	Cocoa		
13	..	..		
5	..	Aspros		
1	..	Gelatine		
1	..	Studs } Aspros }		
45	..	Nestles Cream	—do—	—do—
1	..	Combs	—do—	—do—
1	..	Combs	—do—	—do—
100	cases	P.O. Soap		
25	..	Cocoa		
25	..	H. P. Sauce		
10	..	Envelopes		
10	..	Exercise Books		
33	..	Air Mail Pads		
3	..	Ink		
1	Parcel	Penholders		
10	cartons	Bixies		
20	..	..		
5	cases	Chocolate Powder		
4	..	Dental Cream		
6	..	.. ..		
50	..	Persil		
100	..	Vinegar		
1	..	Pencils		
20	..	Custard Powder		
1	..	Pencils		
100	cartons	Uncle Toby's Oats		
30	cases	Australian Wine		
10	..	Honey		
25	..	Wine		
3	..	Confectionery		
8	..	..		
66	..	Coffee		
13	..	Beef Sausages		
50	cartons	Rinso		
60	cases	Custard Powder		
50	..	Jelly Crystals		
50	cartons	Cream		
25	cases	..		
10	..	Pork Sausages		
50	..	Loaf Sugar		
40	..	Goldensyrup		
16	bags	Castor Sugar		
100	..	Gran. ..		
25	cartons	Toothpaste		
20	..	P. K. Chewing Gum		
1	cases	Combs	—do—	—do—
40	..	Brisket Beef		
3	..	Ox Tongues	Gollin & Co., Pty., Ltd.	Bank of A'sia.
12 } 1 }	.. box	Dentrifice	—do—	—do—
75	cases	Processed Cheese		
20	..	Brisket Beef		
4	..	Envelopes	—do—	—do—
1	..	Combs		
1	..	..		
30	..	Metal Polish		
22	..	Biscuits	—do—	—do—
50	..	Metal Polish		
10	..	Envelopes	—do—	—do—
33	..	Writing Pads		
5	..	Chocolate Powder		
5	..	Cocoa		
8	..	Confectionery		
30	..	Australian Wine		
6	..	Loaf Sugar		
24	..	Writing Pads	—do—	—do—
5	..	Chocolate Powder		
50	..	Metal Polish		
1	..	Combs	—do—	—do—
14	..	Ozo Salt		
25	..	.. ..		
1	..	Rivetting Tools	N. S. W. Representative of Netherlands E. Indies Commission for Austr. & N. Zealand	Bevelhebber Strijkderachten Oosten
1	..	Oxygen Cylinders		
1	..	Incomplete Transmitter		
1	..	Mobil Grease		
1	..	Aeroplane Instruments		
1	..	Duraluminuim Plating		
1	..	Tools		
1	..	Parts & Nails for Dural		
1	..	Books & Oygen Masks		
1	..	Cotton Lint		
1	..	Paint		
1	cases	Duralum Profile		
1	..	Compass Outfit		
1	..	Triplex Wood		
1	..	Carpenters Tools		
1	..	Welding Tools		
1	..	Tools for Y-Boats		
1	..	Glowing Oven & Benzine Lamp		
1	..	Radio Parts		
1	..	Goerz Sight		
1	piece	Lifting Gear for Motors		
74	cases	Naval Clothing	Victualling Store Officer	Victualling Store Officer
112	bales	.. ..		
5	cases	Naval Caps		
9	..	Leather Cloth		
194	bales	Latrine Paper		
36	cases	Mess Gear		
1	..	Medical Stores	—do—	Naval Victualling Store Officer
5	..	.. ..		
1493	sacks	Best Quality N.S.W. (Aust.) Roller Patent Flour	N.S.W. Flour Millers Produce Co., Pty., Ltd.	Commission of Food Purchases, Govt. of Ceylon, Colombo
1493	..	.. ..		
4480	..	.. ..		
2987	..	.. ..		
1493	..	.. ..		
4480	..	.. ..		
747	..	.. ..		
4480	..	.. ..		
747	..	.. ..		
5973	..	.. ..		
747	..	.. ..		
493	..	.. ..		
747	..	.. ..		
4480	..	.. ..		
1493	..	.. ..		
89	cases	K.B. Lager	Gollin & Co., Pty., Ltd.	Bank of A'sia
76	..	Fourex Beer		
48	lengths	3" Steam Quality Piping	Shell Coy. of Australia, Ltd.	Bank of A'sia.
1	coil	3" Bends		
2	bags	Flanges		
1	..	Tees		
620	cases	Beef	Officer in charge. Naval Victualling Store, Camperdown	Victualling Store Officer
657	..	Vegetables		
80	..	Marmalade		
80	..	Jam		
276	..	Pickles		
62	..	Syrup		
34	..	Cocoa		
45	..	Oatmeal		
28	..	Margarine		
54	..	Coffee		
26	casks	Vinegar		
797	cases	Pineapple		
196	drums	Frying Oil		
84	bags	Peas		
10	cases	Transmitters	Philips Lamps (A'sia) Pty., Ltd.	Bevelhebber Strijkderachten Oosten
2	..	Acid		
1982	cartons	Flag Ale	Gollin & Co., Pty., Ltd.	Bank of A'sia
100	cases	Bitter Beer		
3	..	Medical Stores	O.C., E.C., Depot. Medical & Vet. Stores	C.O., 12 A.G.H. Colombo
2	..	.. ..		
4	..	.. ..		
74	..	.. ..		
3	..	.. ..		
4	..	.. ..		
51	crates	.. ..		
1	bale	.. ..		
1	..	.. ..		
1	..	.. ..		
1	..	.. ..		
3	bundles	.. ..		
1	case	.. ..		
1	bag	.. ..		
1	case	.. ..		
8	..	.. ..		
1	bag	.. ..		
5	cases	.. ..		
3	..	Ether		
1	bundle	Medical Stores		
1	case	.. ..		
2	drums	Spirit		
2	paper parcels	Serum		
10	cases	R.D.F. Apparatus	Transport Shipping Officer (Army Dept.)	Naval Officer in charge
19	bales	Scd. Wool	Export Division, Marketing Dept.	Order
134	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
543	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
68	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
166	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
138	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
108	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
58	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
2	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
66	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
241	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
250	..	Comp. Chaff	J.G. Thompson & Co.	Bank of A'sia
40	cases	Lemon Squash	O.T. Ltd.	Union Bank of Aust.
65	..	Orange ..		
186	..	Lime Juice		
15	..	O.T.		
25	..	Fifty-Fifty		
1253	bales	Carb. Wool	Central Wool Committee	Commonwealth Bank of Aust.
1	case	Elect. Light Bulbs	J. Sanderson & Co.	Bank of A'sia Ltd.
5	..	Clothing	Central Ordnance Depot	12th A.G.H. A.I.F., Ceylon
7	..	Boots		
2	..	Cloth	A.D.O.S. (D.)	12th A.G.H., Welisana, Ceylon
1	..	Stocking		
3573	sacks	Flour	Vict. Flour Mills Pdts. Ltd.	Commissioner of Food Purchases, Ceylon
160	..	..		
747	..	..		
2	cases	Tubes Vent Perc.	Dept. of Munitions	N.A.S.O., Ceylon
20	..	Tubes Vent Elect.		
6	boxes	Igniters Smoke Float		N.S.O., Ceylon
188	crates	Smoke Floats		
373	sacks	Flour	Westralian Mill Products Ltd.	Commissioners Food Purchases Government of Ceylon, Colombo
373	..	..	—do—	—do—
150	..	..	—do—	—do—
175	cases	F.F. Sauce	Pick-Me-Up Condiment Co., Ltd.	Bank of New South Wales
88	..	Pickles		
100	..	..		
6	..	..		
5	..	6½ oz. Maraschino Cherries		
25	..	F.F. Sauce		
3	casks	Triple Concen. Sauce		
5	cases	Pickles		
1	..	6½ oz. Maraschino Cherries		
1	..	13 oz. Maraschino Cherries		
675	cases	Tinned Dripping	W. Angliss & Co. (Austr.) Pty., Ltd.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
5	..	Picking Bands	Mangrovite Belting Ltd.	Bank of Adelaide
16	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
4	packages	Leather Belting	—do—	—do—
1034	cases	Jam	Holbrooks (A'sia) Pty., Ltd.	Bank of N.S. Wales
13	casks	Tallow	Douglas Rowe Fraser Pty., Ltd.	—do—
51	..	..	—do—	—do—
20	..	..	—do—	—do—
10	..	..	—do—	—do—
20	..	..	—do—	—do—
3	cases	Batteries (Dry)	Clyde Engineering Co. Ltd.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
200	carboys	Peroxide of Hydrogen	Crystal Laporte Pty., Ltd.	Bank of New South Wales
1	case	Household effects	New Zealand Supply Liaison Officer	Mrs. A. Wade
1	crate	.. ..		
50	casks	Collar White Mutton Tallow	F.F. Macdermott Pty., Ltd.	Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.
51	..	.. .. ..	—do—	—do—
10	..	.. .. ..	—do—	—do—
69	..	.. .. ..	—do—	—do—
50	..	.. .. ..	Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission	—do—
63	cylinders	Anhydrous Ammonia complete with caps attached	Ammonia Co. of Aust. Pty., Ltd.	Turner, Hoare & Co., Ltd.
182	cases	Gelatine	Davis Gelatine (Aust.) Pty., Ltd.	E.S. & A. Bank Ltd.
1	crate	Household effects	Morris Middleton & Co.	Thos. Cook & Son
1	case	.. ..		
18	cases	Lacquers	Lewis Berger & Sons (Aust.) Pty., Ltd.	Bank of New South Wales
25018	bars	Lead	Broken Hill Assoc. Smelters Pty., Ltd.	Controller of Supplies, Bombay
2	cases	Medical Instruments	Distr. Contract Board, Dept. of Supply & Development	Deputy-Assistant Director-General, Medical Stores Depot, Bombay
2	..	Sodil Thiosulphas		
2	..	Electric Sterilizers		
28	..	Adeps Lanae		
21	..	Catgut		
1	..	Fermentation Tubes		
1	..	Amylis Nitris		
2	..	Catgut		
1	..	Catgut		
4	..	Adeps Lanae	—do—	Officer commanding No. 1 Maintenance Unit, R.A.F. Dright Road, Sind.
30	..	.. ..		
1	..	Lavender Oil	District Contract Board, Dept. of Supply & Development	Officer in charge, Central Provisions Depot
30	..	Adeps Lanae		
228	bales	Yarn, sock undyed	—do—	Officer in charge, Central Clothing Depot, Shahjhanpur
18	cases	Underwear undyed		
57	..	.. ..		
665	drums	Creosote	—do—	Officer in charge, Central Provision Depot, Dehu.
200	..	Ferro Silicon.	Broken Hill Pty., Ltd.	Bank of A'sia
200	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
403	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
2	boxes }	Personal Effects	Birt & Co. (Pty) Ltd.	Dr. Evelyn M. Witthoff, M.D., c/o American President Lines, Bombay, India
2	crates }			
9850	slabs	Electrolytic Zinc	Ministry of Supply Non-Ferrous Metals Control	Governor in Council Indian Port
70	cases	Confectionery	Gollin & Co., Pty., Ltd.	Bank of A'sia
5	boxes	Persil		
7	cartons	Salts-Schumanns		
50	cartons	Sunlight Soap		
5	cases	Rinso		
5	..	Vim		
6	..	Lifebuoy Shave Cream		
100	cartons	Lux Soap		
10	..	Pears Soap		
5	cases	Jellycrystals		
8	sacks	Flour		
25	boxes	Golden Syrup		
5	..	Treacle		
63	cartons	Kolynos Toothpaste		
18	..	Liver Salts		
2	cases	Salad Cream		
50	cartons	Lanc. Relish		
67	..	Worcester Sauce		
100	..	.. ..		
75	..	Veg. Soup		
38	..	Pea Soup		
38	..	..		
75	..	Soup		
23	..	Spaghetti		
4	cases	Peroxide of Hydrogen	—do—	—do—
134	cartons	Custard Powder		
5	cases	Bay Rum		
40	..	Carbolic Tooth Powder		
10	cartons	Soup Squares		
20	cases	Malted Milk		
30	..	Ozo Salt		
100	..	Nestles Cream 4 oz.		
100	cartons	Nestles Cream 8 oz.		
4	cases	Ray Rum	—do—	Bank of New South Wales
50	..	Pickles		
60	..	..		
70	..	Custard Powder		
50	..	.. ..		
100	cartons	Nestles Cream 4 oz.		
100	..	Nestles Cream 8 oz.		
60	boxes	Golden Syrup		
40	..	Treacle		
1	case	Essences		
5	..	..		
25	cartons	Jelly Crystals		
256	cases	Beer	—do—	—do—
30	..	Canned Peas	MacDonald, Hamilton & Co.,	Queensland National Bank Ltd.
5	cartons	Rice Bubbles		
8	cases	Crispies		
10	..	Canned Sausages		
50	..	Cond. Milk		
2	cases	Candied Peel	—do—	—do—
8	..	Crispies		
5	..	Currants		
3	..	Custard Powder		
27	..	Preserved Fruits		
17	..	Pickles		
23	..	Sauce		
16	cartons	Bloks		
1	case	Icing Sugar		
20	..	Vinegar		
7	..	Asparagus		
49	..	Jam		
4	..	Cornflour		
2	..	Acid Phosphate		
8	..	Macaroni		
5	..	Semolina		
2	..	Spaghetti		
5	..	Vermicelli		
5	..	Pepper		
84	cartons	Rolled Oats		
3	cases	Honey		
300	..	Cond. Milk		
1	..	Beef Extract		
6	..	Sausages		
86	..	Jam	MacDonald, Hamilton & Co.	Queensland National Bank, Ltd.
100	..	Pickles		
4	..	Semolina		
8	..	Spaghetti		
4	..	Pepper		
10	..	Macaroni		
18	..	Anaesthetic Ether	District Contract Board, Dept. Supply & Development	Deputy Assistant Director-General. Medical Stores Depot
11410	..	Syrup	Officer in charge, Naval Victualling Store, Camperdown	Embarkation Commandant, Bombay
3000	..	Sausages		
12000	..	Margarine		
1031	..	Marmalade	—do—	—do—
1339	..	Bacon		
884	..	Sausages		
7	only	Tubular Derricks	G.S. Yuill & Co., Pty., Ltd.	Order
5	..	.. ..		
7	packages	Fittings		
5	..	..		
2	bales	Canvas		
30	bundles	Shovels		
2	..	Blankets		
1	case	Machinery		
1	..	Ship's Logs	Gollin & Co., Pty., Ltd.	Bank of A'sia
1	..	Direction Finder		
1988	cartons	Beer		
50	cases	Bitter Beer		
29246	..	Unsweetened Evaporated Milk	Amalgamated Dairies Limited	Order
21	..	Machinery	Indian Government Trade Commissioner	Amritsar Swadesh Woolen Mills
5	drums	..		
22	cases	Evaporated Milk	Amalgamated Dairies Limited	Order
40	bales	Wool Tops	Douglas Rowe Fraser Ltd.	Bank of N.S.W.
170	..	Scd. Wool	Central Wool Committee	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
2	..	Carb. Wool	—do—	—do—
376	..	Gsy. Wool	J. Sanderson & Co.	—do—
857	..	Scd. Wool		
338	..	Gsy. Wool	—do—	—do—
998	..	Scd. Wool		
73	..	.. ..		
40	cases	Rolled Oats	R. Harper Co., Ltd.	Bank of A'sia
210	..	.. ..	—do—	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
60	casks	Tallow	Henry B. Smith	E.S. & A. Bank Ltd.
8747	cases	Tinned Sweet Milk	Director of Victualling Navy Office	Embarkation Commandant, Bombay
3	cases	Publications	A.D.O.S. (D.)	Government of India, Defense Dept. New Delhi
78	..	Biological Products	Contract Board	Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, India
193	cases	Yarn	—do—	Officer in charge, Central Clothing Depot, Shahjhanpur
694	bales	..		
33	casks	Tallow	Gollin & Co.	Bank of N.S.W.
22	..	..	—do—	—do—
8	..	..	—do—	—do—
7	bags	Cornflour	Aust. Provision Office	Central Provision Depot, Dehu.
30	bales	Wool Tops	W. Haughton & Co.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
1500	cases	Cased Ale	Best & Gee Pty., Ltd.	National Bank of Aust.
9	..	Mustard	MacDonald Hamilton & Co.	Queensland National Bank, Ltd.
10	..	Salad Oil		
113	pipes	Mutton Tallow	W. Angliss & Co.	E.S. & A. Bank
80	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
8	casks	Tallow	Gollin & Co.	Commonwealth Bank of Aust.
24	..	..	—do—	—do—
10	cases	Ham	W. Angliss & Co.	E.S. & A. Bank
4347	..	Canned Meats		
25	cartons	Tomato Ketchup	MacDonald Hamilton & Co.	Queensland National Bank of Aust.
18	cases	Cheese		
37	casks	Tallow	Gollin & Co.	Commonwealth Bank of Aust.
1800	cases	Corio Spec. Whisky	United Distillers Ltd.	Bank of N.S.W.
2000	..	Crystal Court Gin		
20	bales	Wooltops	Ackroyd Bros., Pty., Ltd.	Commonwealth Bank of Aust.
22	..	..		
4	cases	Prismatic Compasses	Dept. of Munitions	Embarkation Commandant, Bombay
40	..	Reconnaisance Boats	—do—	—do—
34	bales	Wool Noils	J. Sanderson & Co.	Commonwealth Bank of Aust.
19	..	Wool Tops		
22	..	..		
30	..	..		
55	..	..		
1	fadge	..		
128	bales	..		
50	cases	1-Crown Currants	G. Wood Son & Co.	Bank of A'sia.
15	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
70	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
100	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
100	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
233	bales	Wool tops	Henry B. Smith	Union Bank of Aust.
146	..	.. ..		
25	..	Gsy. Wool	Export Division, Marketing Dept.	Order
26	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
173	..	Gsy. or Slipe Wool	—do—	—do—
25	..	Scd. Wool	—do—	—do—
35	..	Gsy. Wool	—do—	—do—
1468	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
513	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
724	..	.. ..	—do—	—do—
145	cases	Cocoa	Cadbury Fry Pascall Ltd.	Order (E.S. & A. Bank Ltd).
150	..	Jam	Holbrooks (A'sia) Pty., Ltd.	Bank of New South Wales
200	..	Whisky	Harbottle Brown & Co., Pty., Ltd.	Bank of Adelaide
90	..	Wine		
30	..	Gelatine	Davis Gelatine (Aust.) Pty., Ltd.	E.S. & A. Bank Ltd.
6	..	Aircraft Parts	De Havilland Aircraft Pty., Ltd.	National Bank of A'sia Ltd.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1943

The Rejuvenation of Shanghai

Masayuki Tani, the Japanese Ambassador to China, declared in a press interview in Shanghai last week: "The new municipal administration of Shanghai is progressing favorably under the leadership of Mayor Chen Kung-po and other leaders, while the recently enforced measure of compulsory purchase of cotton yarn and piece-goods has so far proved highly successful, thanks to cooperation offered by Japanese military, official and civilian circles and the Commercial Control Association." It is, indeed, gratifying to learn that Shanghai is achieving definite success in its endeavors for political and economic rejuvenation.

It is recalled that on July 24 the Japanese Economic Goodwill Mission to China headed by Masatsune Ogura made public a report crediting the financial circles of China with the determination (1) to bring about a speedy solution of current economic problems in China with Japanese assistance and thereby expedite China's economic contribution to Japan, (2) to effect thoroughgoing measures, economic and legal, to deal with the question of commodity hoarding, the cancer of Central China's economy, (3) to stabilize prices and to raise the value of currency, and (4) to promote economic interchange with the South. In other words, the financial circles of China were fully alive to the need for the exercise of Government authority and the enforcement of unified, realistic measures in the interests of a wholesome economic development in Central China.

Every one knows that the greatest impediment to economic progress in Central China has been the cornering and hoarding of commodities in Shanghai. It is this evil practice which has disturbed the stability of the price situation and engendered continuous economic chaos. As a rule, price rise comes from commodity dearth and currency inflation. In China, there has been the additional—and very formidable—factor of hoarding, which has persisted for a long time and forced up prices to an abnormal level.

Long a base of Anglo-American aggression against China, Shanghai inevitably came under the influence of Anglo-American capitalism, which gave birth to corrupt brokers, bureaucrats and financiers who continued to batten on ever-swelling Anglo-American capital. Then, too, the foreign concessions were poisoned by Anglo-American ideologies. Such was the background of the moral and economic degeneration into which the Yangtze port city had fallen.

The reflex of this degeneration was the rampancy of anti-Government and anti-control ideas which put personal interests above anything else. Such a state of affairs was, naturally, liable to offer a chance for enemy propaganda. It will be recalled that, following the inauguration of Japan's new China policy, which included the rendition of concessions, the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, the transfer of enemy property to the Nanking Government, and other similar measures, something of an economic commotion was created in Central China. This coincidence was exploited for enemy propaganda, which alleged that the economic commotion was the consequence of Japan's new policy. To any one at all conversant with conditions in Central China, the falsity of such propaganda was more than obvious. It was nothing but the last paltry resistance of the last vestiges of the former Anglo-American capitalistic influence, which was doomed to extinction with the carrying out of Japan's new policy.

The Nanking Government, in cooperation with Japan, was quick to control the situation and blast the transparent infestation of the enemy's propaganda agents. At a conference of the Supreme Defense Council held on August 9, the Nanking Government decided on regulations governing the compulsory purchase of cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods as the first step toward setting up economic stability. Incidentally, this was the right step in the right direction, in that the market trend of cotton yarn and piece-goods was the typical illustration of the analogous price situation in Central China.

In the meantime, the leaders of China would do well to remember that Shanghai's rejuvenation will not be achievable through economic reforms alone. Administrative measures must be taken side by side with economic activities. An onerous task, therefore, devolves upon Mayor Cheng and those who shoulder the responsibility of the administration of Shanghai. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Nanking leaders will go about the task before them with determination and fervor, bearing in mind that the rejuvenation of Shanghai will be but the touchstone of their political ability.

Payment by 'Other Means'

In a press interview last Tuesday, President Roosevelt reiterated once again that Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and other anti-Axis nations receiving supplies of arms and ammunitions from the United States under the Lend-Lease Act would be required to pay in American dollars or "by other means" after the war is over. The phrase "other means" aroused the attention of his hearers. Asked for an explanation, Roosevelt had no hesitation in pointing to the lease of British possessions in the Caribbean Sea for use as American bases in return for the transfer of fifty destroyers to Britain. In this connection, it will be recalled that under the agreement concluded between the United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Ambassador Lord Lothian in September, 1940, the United States secured from Britain eight bases, including those in the Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua.

By enacting the Lend-Lease Act, the United States meant to become the so-called "arsenal of Democracy." In playing this role, however, America is not carrying on anything like a charity enterprise for the "Democracies." Already, at the time of the enactment of the Act, she made it clear, both in words and by actions, that she meant to realize a profit out of every machine-gun and every tin of canned-goods supplied to the "Democracies."

What profit does she intend to secure? It is nothing less than the consummation of America's inordinate ambition for world domination. If proof of this were required, it is to be readily found in the Anglo-American Economic Agreement of June, 1942, and the United States-Soviet Loan Agreement of November of the same year.

And America's hideous tentacles of aggression are reaching out with amazing rapidity while the war is still in progress. Britain after ceding eight bases to the United States in exchange for fifty destroyers, has had the practical control of Canada and Australia wrested from her since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. And need it be added that America's ambition knows no end?

Why President Roosevelt has taken up at this particular time the question of post-war payment for American aid to the anti-Axis camp we do not know. In all probability, he was playing the loan-shark who occasionally reminds his debtor of his obligation. The latest utterance by Roosevelt at once gives rise to the question: What will be the "other means" by which the Soviet Union and Chungking will be made to pay after the war? That this is bound to become the most baffling of post-war problems, there can be no doubt.

A Year Ago Today

—September 13, 1932—

Culminating a two-day session, the second annual East Asia City Conference formally adjourned today in Hsinking after representatives of approximately 70 East Asiatic cities concluded successful discussions. During the session, delegates discussed three chief items, namely, the establishment of cities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; special duties and mission of East Asiatic cities and liaison between cities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

* * *

The people under the Chungking regime are growing discontented because of the high cost of living and heavy governmental exactions, whereas the higher class of people are leading a gay and easy life. The plight of the farmers is being aggravated by the unnatural concentration of population in the cities and the heavy commodity exactions by the Government. Besides farm taxes, compulsory donations and purchase of bonds are demanded by the Government with the result that many merchants have had to give up their business.

* * *

The Venezuelan Government has opened diplomatic relations with the Chungking regime.

* * *

The British Trade Union Congress which is now meeting at Blackpool, Lancashire, passed an important resolution demanding the cancellation of a clause in the 1926 Labor Law prohibiting large strikes.

REICH TAKES ACTIVE INTEREST IN DEVELOPMENT OF FINE ARTS

Representative German Painters of Today Include Franz Lenk, Georg Schrimpf and Theodor Protzen

By MAX LOEHR
(From The XXth Century)

Munich, the gay capital of Bavaria, has always been an important art center. Its famous Glaspalast (Crystal Palace) contained many an international exhibition of painting and sculpture—until, a few years ago, it fell victim to a devastating fire. But Munich was soon to be compensated for this loss: the German Government decided to present the town with a new, beautifully constructed exhibition hall, and on July 18, 1937, the first exhibition was opened in this "House of German Art."

On the same day, the doors of another exhibition were opened in Munich. This exhibition, entitled "Degenerate Art," had also been assembled by the Government and presented all those manifestations of painting and sculpture that no longer had any place in Germany. Here, perhaps for the first time in history, the State actively took a hand in this sphere of life. This event meant nothing less than that from then on the State exerted a decisive influence in all questions of art.

Let us outline in a few words the type of art that was branded here as degenerate. It included products of the last three decades, especially of the period after the Great War. Of course, the convulsions of the Great War had somehow to find expression. If they had not become apparent at all in art, it would have only proved insincerity or indifference on the part of the artists. Decisive was the manner in which those artists expressed themselves. What is condemned in Germany today is not the compassionate attention paid to social misery, but the one-sided accentuating, even glorification, of all that flourished in misery, in paintings which are poor from the artistic point of view but rich in the invention of ignoble motifs. Condemned is also the tendentious treatment of themes directed against society, State, and the armed forces.

What Is Expressionism?

In the same exhibition certain other manifestations in German expressionism and its branches, which were formerly tolerated or even taken seriously, were now ruthlessly exposed in their unworthiness. Expressionism had completely overthrown the customary ideas of painting of the nineteenth century, and for that reason there were many who did not understand it. The problems which it sought to solve had arisen in European painting subsequent to Cezanne and Van Gogh. They consisted chiefly of the following:

Reduction of perspective depth in favor of surface effects;
Emphasis on line, in contrast to impressionism's alinear, disintegrating manner of painting;
New color combinations with symbolical and decorative meaning;

New subjects, in which can be recognized the desire to place the typical before the individual, the common before the accidental, the timeless before the momentary.

The real content of this strongly mediative art is its urge to grasp what is absolute. Consequently, more and more stress was placed on invisible. The mental image of the world gradually shifted more and more to the thought structure, so that the final result was the loss of all that was concrete: a pure abstraction.

By this we do not mean to say anything against expressionism as such. However, these inclinations toward the abstract have facilitated the growth of a pseudo-artistic production, since all former rules and laws seemed to have lost their validity in expressionism, which encouraged every dilettante to join in. As a result, a lot of worthless stuff was produced which, however, might have appeared to the unschooled and prejudiced eye as no less representative than real art. For the spectator required schooling to be able to judge here.

"If modern painting appeals only to a small, constantly narrowing circle of connoisseurs, this represents a turning away from the general comprehensive subject," wrote Oswal Spengler. The exhibition, "Degenerate Art" was, sociologically speaking, a revolt against this state of affairs. With it an important attempt was made to confirm to the laymen his right to a generally comprehensible subject.

New Trends

There were also strong forces within modern art which revolted against plunging into abstraction, where painting started a desperate race with music, as Wilhelm Pinder put it. A desire for new simplicity, for unadorned trueness to the object, for the resurrection of plastic values began to make itself felt. New roads were entered upon more or less simultaneously in Germany, Italy and France, for which new names were not long in coming: in Germany "Neue Sachlichkeit (New Objectivity): in Italy "Valori Plastici (Plastic Values); and later Novencento Italiano" (Twentieth Century Italian Art); and in France "Realisme magique et Surrealisme."

All these trends, however, still contain some of that which they really set out to do away with, namely, an inclination for representing something unfathomable or even uncanny, something mechanistic or primitive. In almost every painting of this kind there is something unreal that gives the spectator a feeling of dread or discomfort. It is to this fact that the Italian expression "pitturametafisica," metaphysical painting, refers.

In Italy the exponents of this trend, which is no longer regarded as representative, are allowed free rein and are even permitted to exhibit their works at the Quadriennale, the State exhibition in Rome, the more so as their influence is steadily decreasing. In Germany, however, this development is being, so to speak, accelerated by State intervention. This intervention consists in a selection being made. The decisive factor in this selection is the artistic level of the work. But the painting is judged also as to whether it is worthy of enduring as a document of present-day Germany. Thus the ever difficult question of judging and selecting paintings has now been placed on the same plane as that on which the basic standards of political life are valid. There can be no doubt that the renewal and clarification of values arising from the political sphere are not enough to produce new talents, but that a new balance between will and feeling on the one hand, and an appropriate formal expression on the other, has in most cases still to be found. Nevertheless, the beginnings are there, and in some cases even more.

Let us look at a few samples of what has appeared in the way of new painting during the last few years.

Exponent of New Objectivity

First we have a work by Franz Lenk, Watering Can and Garbage Bucket, painted in 1927. This painting is a good example of what the exponents of new objectivity wished to express. It is not a very impressive motif: a packing case, a tin bucket, and watering can, a fence with a barbed wire and, in the background, a ship. All in all a very ordinary, common combination which one might find any day in a corner of any back garden on the lower Elbe. From the purely formal aspect we notice the employment of simple geometrical shapes as a drastic means of order, and the stressing of verticals and horizontal parallel to the frame, varied by delicate displacements of the axes of the objects in the foreground. This gives their relative position a certain appearance of severity, of not being accidental . . .

The reason for the poverty and simplicity of the motif is to be found in the desire for form expressed by the composition. But are there not more pleasant, more meaningful objects? Why this almost offensive combination of lowly commonplaceness? It cannot be entirely explained. But there is at least one deep-seated reason for it: such things do exist. The painter takes the trouble to analyze them. He penetrates into a sphere hitherto without aesthetic attractions and is perhaps able to discover something worthy of being painted. Thus, it gains a new, reconciling aspect. Something has been opened up which existed only as a thing without artistic value.

Landscapes

Now we have a painting by Georg Schrimpf: Landscape with Cows. Schrimpf, who died several years ago, belonged to the leading post-expressionists in Germany. This picture of his shows the most simple structure, with broad expanses, carefully drawn horizontals and smooth, firmly modeled outlines. The scene looks as if it has been tidied up. In that respect it is related to the landscapes of the Classicist period of the early nineteenth century. The painting is filled with a profound tranquillity, entirely without pathos. However, it is not prosaic but rather breathes a mood of gentle sadness. . . .

Among the subjects of painting are the realities of public life. An unexpected artistic yield is presented by works dealing with theme of the giant road construction in Germany. One example is Theodor Protzen's "Speedway Bridge in Wurttemberg." It shows a construction site on the banks of a river in winter. The wooden scaffolding of the unfinished arches spans the valley in a mighty rhythm. In spite of the many carefully executed details, the formal emphasis is on the order created by the constructive coherence. The dreamlike tranquillity which the painting contains as a result of this order relates it to the much more idyllic subjects of Schrimpf's "Landscape with Cows." In spite of the technical theme, the painting of the bridge is not unromantic. Here engineering does not violate or destroy Nature but unites with it organically, as if the valley wanted the bridge.

That which is common to almost all paintings of recent years is their formal simplicity and precision the distinct apprehension of the subject matter. The clarity which most of the present-day painters demand from their work is an ideal that has by no means always existed. In the picturesque painting of Rembrandt and the Impressionists there is often no actual drawing to be seen; their clarity is provided solely by the elements of color and light and is therefore a very limited one. Today line and clear modeling are again strongly emphasized. And this means nothing less than a resurrection of the plastic spirit.

Britain's Road to Ruin

By TADAO MATSUMOTO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part IV

Foreign Concessions in China formed, so to speak, an "Empire within the Empire" over which China had no administrative powers. Britain was the first to set up a foreign concession in China. Her first concession was established at Shanghai in 1845 after the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty. Since then, she obtained concessions in Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Amoy, Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Wenchow and Ningpo. She thus had nine concessions in all or more than any other single foreign country possessed.

As her concessions in all places were established earlier than those of other countries, they were more favorably located and all prospered. Moreover, she put forth constant efforts to extend the powers over her concessions. At the time of the inauguration of the British concession in Shanghai, the Chinese Government had jurisdiction over Chinese inhabitants of the concession, but, when a revolt caused the temporary paralysis of the functioning of Chinese organs in the city in 1853, Britain took advantage of the situation to initiate a new arrangement according to which the British and American consuls took over jurisdiction not only over cases in which foreign and Chinese residents of the concession were implicated but even over civil and criminal cases between Chinese nationals.

Usurp Powers

Later, it was arranged, with the acquiescence of the Chinese authorities, that the concession authorities should have jurisdiction over nationals of non-treaty countries. Subsequently, the establishment of Chinese law courts within the concession was recognized, and it was so arranged that foreign judges should be sent to such courts to watch the trials of criminal cases in which aliens were involved. Nominally these foreign judges were not allowed to take part in the judgment of cases. Nor were they entitled to participate in the trial of cases between Chinese nationals or that of civil cases. But, as a matter of fact, their powers were gradually so extended as to equal or even surpass those of Chinese judges. They came to take part not only in the trial of civil and criminal cases in which foreigners were plaintiffs and Chinese defendants but in all cases in which Chinese inhabitants of concessions were litigants. On the occasion of the revolution at the close of the Manchu dynasty, these courts were taken over by the concession authorities, who even took it upon themselves to nominate Chinese judges. Such was the way in which Britain treated China in all matters.

Communications

The position held by Britain in the field of communications in China was superior to that of any other country. It was with the British funds that the railways mentioned below were built. To give railway loans in China does not simply mean the accommodation of the requisite funds. It also means the acquisition of control over the railways concerned, of the right of interference in the railway finance or of preferential rights in regard to the sale of railway materials and the construction of branch lines.

	Tl. length incl. of br. lines (klm.)
1. Loans undertaken by Britain singly:	
A. The lines already completed—	
Peiping-Shanhaikwan Railway.	465
Taokow-Chinghwa Railway....	165
Nanking-Shanghai Railway....	48
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo R.	282
Nanking-Pingsiang Railway....	175
Canton-Kowloon Railway.....	179
Tientsin-Pikow Railway.......	1,105
B. The lines not yet completed—	
Icheng-Kweiki Railway........	480
Pukow-Sinyang Railway.......	400
Canton-Meihsien Railway......	350
2 Loans undertaken conjointly with other countries:	
Peiping-Hankow Railway......	1,321
Hankow-Canton Railway......	1,185

Britain also held a very important position in the shipping business. Foreign ships are entitled to inland navigation in China, and this privilege is traceable to the agreement which Britain exacted from China in 1898. The very important part which British shipping used to play can be inferred from the figures in the following table giving the tonnage of British ships visiting Chinese ports:—

	Number of ships	Total tonnage (In 1,000 tons)	Pct. to the total (Pct.)
1930..........	49,402	57,247	36.79
1931..........	50,534	60,561	37.85
1932..........	49,517	59,431	34.86
1933..........	47,575	58,215	42.4
1934..........	43,738	58,867	41.9
1935..........	48,477	60,112	41.8
1936..........	48,154	57,345	39.5
1937..........	35,323	36,106	—

Investments

The British population in China was large—larger than that of any other foreign nationals except the Japanese and Russians. In 1926, it stood at 23,941 and in 1936 at 31,305. It is to their quality rather than to their number, however, that importance should be attached in regard to British residents in China. In all important and profitable enterprises, including the mining, trade and banking businesses, British nationals were closely concerned.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (capitalized at $50,000,000) had its branches in many places in China as was natural in an organ established for the specific purpose of helping Britain's activities in that country. Not only did it wield dominant influence in financial circles but it reigned supreme in the sphere of giving loans and making investments. There were many other British banks doing active business.

The collieries at Kaiping, Mentowkow and Chiaotsuo in which Britain had special interest are all important coal mines in China. The Anglo-American Tobacco Company was noteworthy as a big British enterprise. In Shanghai, British interests were operating various enterprises, spinning, gas, water-supply, tramcar, shipbuilding and warehousing.

Process of Decline

In recent years, Britain had gradually fallen from the superior position which she had enjoyed for many years in all spheres of activity in China, various causes may be assigned for this decline in British influence, but the most important was Japan's vigorous advance. As I have already noted, the expansion of Japan's trade with China led to the fall of Britain's China trade from its proud position of predominance. Due to Japan's protest or opposition, it may further be noted, the contract for the construction of a Fakumen railway which a British firm signed with the Chinese Government in November, 1907, and the plans for the building of a Chin-Chi and a Chin-Ai railways, projected by the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate, jointly with American capitalists, fell through.

It must have greatly vexed Britain, who used to have her own way in everything in China, to find herself forced by Japan to give up the rights and interests which she had gained, but, favored by natural conditions and helped by her victory in the Russo-Japanese War, Japan's position in China was bound to advance. As Japan's position rose, Britain's position had to decline proportionately.

At the opening of the negotiations between Japan and Britain in 1914 regarding the South China railway, the British Government attempted to turn down Japan's demand peremptorily by declaring that Japan's interests in the Yangtze Valley were incomparably smaller than British interests.

Comparison Made

This British assertion was refuted by the late Count Kato, then Japanese Foreign Minister, who, with, the aid of statistical figures showed the British Government that in many respects Japanese interests were more remarkable than British.

In the table of comparisons presented to the British Government, the following facts were noted:—

1. While British residents totalled 4,306 (of which 41 represented missionaries) Japanese residents totalled 9,523.

2. Concerning trade, although in the import trade of Shanghai, Japan's figure was only about one half of Britain's, it equalled Britain's in respect to the export trade.

3. In regard to the tonnage of shipping calling at Yangtze ports, Japanese tonnage in the port of Shanghai was three-fifths of British tonnage, while in the port of Hankow it was over three-fifths. Whereas the tonnage of Japanese shipping entering the port of Shanghai advanced from 14 per cent of the total foreign shipping to 22 per cent during the ten preceding years, that of British shipping declined from 48 per cent to 40 per cent during the same interval. At Hankow, British shipping showed an advance from 43 per cent to 49 per cent, but Japan's advance was from 17 to 30 per cent.

4. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, the main Japanese shipping company engaged in the navigation of the Yangtze, was operating five lines with twelve ships with an aggregate tonnage of 25,000 tons, while the Butterfield and Swire and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, of Britain, had five lines operated by 17 ships with a total tonnage of 25,000 tons.

5. Regarding railway and other interests, Britain held an unquestionably far superior position, but such interests which Japan had already acquired were not negligible. (Mention was made of the railway concessions already obtained by Japan, the Hanyehping loan, etc.)

6. Japan had eight consulates against Britain's eleven.

(To Be Continued)

PROFILES

* * *

Hajime Suzuki
(From the Nippon Sangyo Keizai)

The character of Hajime Suzuki, head of the Metals Industry Control Association, may be summed up in the words mediocre but brilliant. Consistant and steady plugging for almost forty straight years with the Furukawa Electric Company has gained for Mr. Suzuki an unassailable reputation for dependability that has withstood the most exacting test of time.

When compared with the spectacular rise of some of the other industrial leaders, the career of Hajime Suzuki appears indeed dull and uninteresting. But the time he has spent with the Furukawa Company has not been wasted. It is largely due to his efforts that the company rose from an ordinary commercial company to one of the largest manufacturers of electrical equipment in Japan and whose activities reach out to the continent and all parts of the Greater East Asia Sphere. His dependability has had a steadying influence throughout the vicissitudes of his company in an unstable economic world.

Heavy-set and thick jowled, Mr. Suzuki represents the typical plodder. Steady and sure rather than fancy dexterity typifies his actions. Laying no claim to having mastered the more refined social accomplishments, he frankly disclosed his ineptitude as a composer of Japanese poetry, having taken it up upon the insistence of his friend Reinosuke Suga, present head of the Teikoku Mining Company. Smiling wryly, he said, "When my friends heard that I was studying poetry, they all took it up saying, 'If Suzuki can do it, I can.'"

During his school days, however, Mr. Suzuki was an active member of the rowing team. Even then he was known for his patience. When one of his schoolmates twitted him about it, he laconically replied, "Yes, that's one of my faults." But there are those who know that this "fault" of Mr. Suzuki is acting like a steadying anchor for the Control Association and will stand in good stead during the days ahead.

Asked for his opinion of the character of one of his closest associates, Tadayoshi Obata, Mr. Suzuki unwittingly gave an exact description of himself. Said he, "He has ability and genius, but cares not to display it. He is steady and reliable. He avoids open argument but somehow manages to make other people conform to his most detailed plans."

An instance of his farsighted leadership was brought to light during the hectic days of the Manchurian Incident when the companies of Japan were making a rush to the continent and fiercely competing with each other for priority. Pushing forward his contention with characteristic stubbornness that only eight of the most dependable companies in Japan should be allowed to contribute in the expansion of Manchoukuo, Mr. Suzuki prevented what would then have been a mere hodgepodge of cut-throat competitors fiercely fighting each other for a well-regulated, orderly development of the country. He eventually became head of the Manchuria Electric Line Company capitalized then at ¥5,000,000, and under his management, the company grew until its capital increased four-fold to ¥20,000,000.

Today, as head of the Metals Industry Control Association, with some 30 different companies under its roof, the most difficult problem, as admitted by Mr. Suzuki himself, is the maintenance of harmony among the working units. In this, he has been singularly successful as he remarks, "If anyone has any complaints to make, I want him to bring them directly to me. No one will get any place by keeping his troubles to himself. It is only after we have gotton things off our chests that real harmony can be attained."

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times
Evening

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

No. 16,973 TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1943 Price 8 Sen

Mussolini Liberated By German Troopers

Success Crowns Daring Rescue Attempt Of Captive Fascist Leader--Traitors' Promise to Enemy Thwarted by Release

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that Benito Mussolini had been rescued by German forces.

Badoglio Plan Smashed

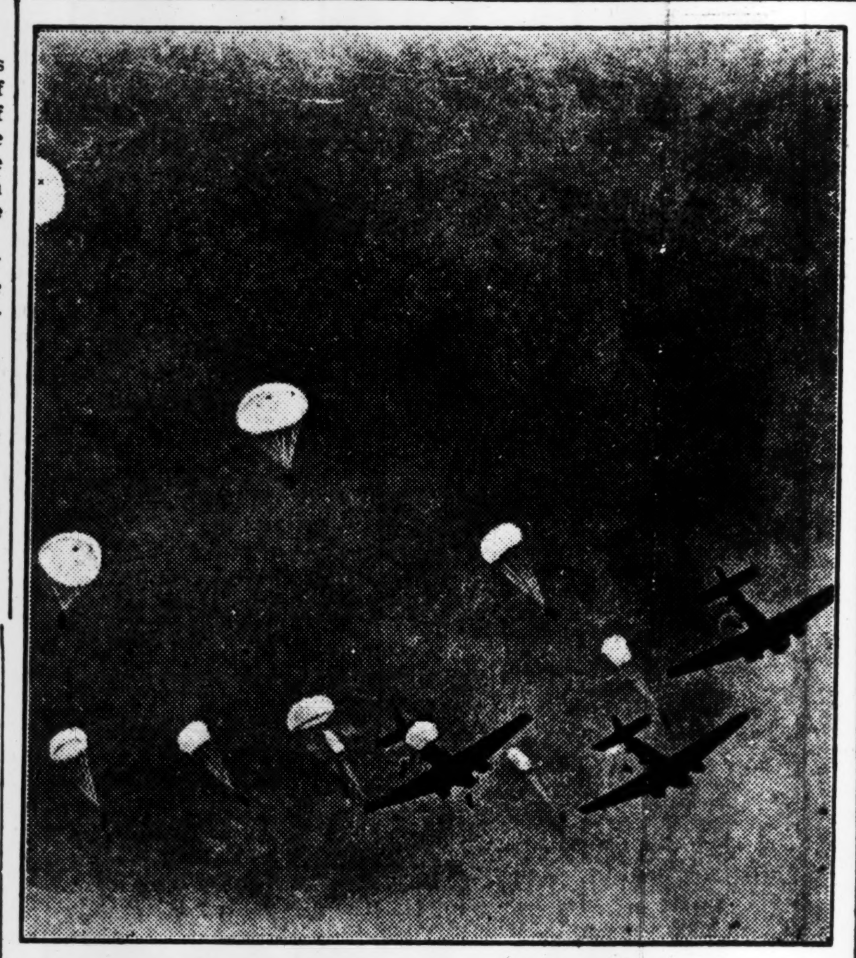
Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—"German para-troops, members of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Leibstandarte have succeeded in their operations, on Sunday, to rescue Benito Mussolini, who was being held by the traitor clique. Thus, his surrender to the Anglo-Americans, as agreed upon by the Badoglio Government, has been frustrated," said a special communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon, today.

Fascist Leaders Freed

Domei

ZURICH, September 12.—German forces are releasing leaders of the Fascist Party who had been under arrest in North Italy, it is reported.



REICH PARA-TROOPS again brilliantly displayed their daring efficiency, when in cooperation with members of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Leibstandarte, they succeeded in freeing Il Duce from captivity, on Sunday.

EUROPEAN WAR FRONTS

East Front

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—In a fierce battle in the Caucasus area, Reich forces annihilated the Soviet troops which landed at the western part of the harbor of Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast, southwest of Krasnodar.

Fighting is still in progress in the eastern part of the harbor.

Meanwhile, strong Soviet attacks were smashed in battles in the zone between the Sea of Azov and Desna.

Novorossisk Thrust Fails

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—Soviet forces that landed west of Novorossisk were annihilated by German troops, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Italian Front

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The Luftwaffe carried out devastating raids on Anglo-American invasion forces in the Salerno area where the Reich forces are locked in combat with the foe.

It was reported that German bombers sank one cruiser and two transports and scored direct hits on one large warship and 18 freighters.

Meanwhile, on the Calabrian front, Reich rear-guards offered stiff resistance as the enemy advanced slowly northward.

Land at Sorrento

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—Fresh United States units landed at Sorrento Peninsula, south of Naples, according to DNB reports.

In News Spotlight

SURRENDER TERMS TO ITALIANS BARED

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—The DNB gives the following as the contents of the truce agreement concluded between the Badoglio Government and the Anglo-American Governments as reported by Reuter this morning:

"On September 3, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Expeditionary forces and the representative of Marshal Pietro Badoglio signed their names to the following military truce agreement:

"1. Italian forces shall halt all belligerent action immediately.

"2. Italy shall make full endeavors to prevent all equipment and facilities to be used by the anti-Axis side from falling into German hands.

"3. Anti-Axis war prisoners and internees shall be turned over immediately to the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces. These persons are banned to be sent to Germany now or hereafter.

"4. Italian navy and air force shall proceed to the points as ordered by the Supreme Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Forces. Detailed instructions will be given regarding the disarming of these forces.

"5. The fleet of the Italian merchantmen shall be captured by the Supreme Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Forces and shall be employed in anti-Axis military campaigns.

"6. Corsica Island and the whole Italian territory including various small islands and the mainland shall be immediately turned over for use as the strategic base of the anti-Axis side and also other purposes as considered necessary.

"7. Entire airfields and naval ports in Italy shall be offered immediately for the use of the anti-Axis forces irrespective of the extent of the progress of the withdrawal of the German forces in Italy. These airfields and naval ports shall be under the protection of the Italian forces until occupation of the same by the anti-Axis.

"8. Italian forces shall withdraw to the Italian mainland all the forces stationed outside the mainland.

"9. The Italian Government shall offer guarantee that in case of necessity the Italian Government will use its entire units for the purpose of immediate and complete prosecution of the terms of truce.

"10. The Anti-Axis Supreme Headquarters reserves the right of taking all necessary action for the protection of the anti-Axis forces or for the benefit thereof, in accordance with the views of its own. The Italian Government, shall agree to the adoption or such administrative and other measures as considered essential by the Anti-Axis Supreme Headquarters. The Anti-Axis Supreme Headquarters will establish anti-Axis military regimes within Italian territory at points where such is considered necessary for the protection of the interest of the anti-Axis.

"11. The Anti-Axis Supreme Headquarters reserves all rights concerning disarming, reinstatement, removal of military equipment and facilities, etc.

"12. Political, economic and financial conditions will be notified at a proper time.

"13. The foregoing terms of truce shall not be made public without the permission of the Anti-Axis Supreme Headquarters. This English test alone shall be effective."

Press Comments

Monday, September 13

ASAHI—East Asia Students
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Foe's Safety-First Principle

East Asia Students

ASAHI—With the intensification of the current World War, the great work of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere is making daily progress and the number of young East Asiatic students coming to Japan to receive basic training and education fitted to shoulder the responsibility of this vital construction work already reaches 2,700. It is to be naturally expected that the number will continue to increase. Then, what structure and policy for their training will best accomplish the desired objective?

With regard to this point, the Government on September 10 decided on its fundamental policy and announced it publicly in the form of a statement issued by the Board of Information. The main points in the announced policy, it need hardly be pointed out here again, are that the students coming to Japan from various areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be able to gain a full knowledge of the quintessence of Japanese culture as well as the Japanese national polity and that in order to have them establish close contact with young Japanese students who are trying also to be corner-stones for construction of Greater East Asia, both the Government and people here should cooperate efficiently so as to achieve the desired results.

It is the most noteworthy feature in the announced policy that a definite and firmly laid course has been set for the training of those students from overseas covering their training period from the very outset of their receiving preparatory education immediately after their arrival in Japan, then passing through various processes until their graduation from schools and their securing of employment, which is to be assured under the newly decided arrangement.

Already the fundamental decision as to the training of required personnel for construction of Greater East Asia was reached by the Government as early as last February, and if both Japanese and foreigners more or less in the capacity of leaders make this country their training arena and prosecute their assiduous studies and training, the desired results are expected to be achieved in the matter of their training and education in Japan Proper and in their future actual activity on the spot in various areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

However, judging from many experiences in the past, we must be well prepared to grapple with difficulties which would face the actual enforcement of such a policy, especially when the formulation of such a policy has been derived from entirely pure and sincere motives as in the present case.

Foreign students of Japan came to this country for the first time after the Sino-Japanese War. Intelligent Chinese in those days considered that they had first to know Japan thoroughly and thus many students came to this country for study. At the same time, not a small number of Japanese educators was invited to various parts of China. The result was an increase of "know-Japan" elements, that is, persons acquainted with and friendly to Japan in all parts of China. And in the Russo-Japanese War these elements favorable to this country made a great contribution in causing their country to take sides with Japan, a fact which present-day Japanese should find worth while to remember.

Various sections of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have been turned into battlegrounds, it is true, but what comes next must be a conspicuous rise of the "know-Japan" elements. For this purpose, the conduct of a new policy such as the present one is acutely desirable.

Foe's Safety-First Principle

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The orderly action of the German forces in starting a blitz advance into Central and Northern Italy and the Balkans upon the discovery of the betrayal of the Badoglio Government, and in taking over various military bases has at once dispelled any uneasiness which may have been felt regarding the future development of the war situation in the midst of the complicated aspects of the Mediterranean situation. Moreover, it is a direct answer to the illusion of the phenomenal development of the European offensive of the anti-Axis Forces so loudly claimed at the time of the humiliating surrender of Italy.

The internal disruption of Italy that at first loomed on the horizon forced every one, after the retirement of Signor Benito Mussolini, to anticipate the present development, but it is undeniable that the withdrawal of Italy from the Axis side by the most dastardly conspiracy has given us a greater impression than necessary as regards its repercussions and significance, especially at this time when unusual attention is being paid to the imminency of the new European campaign of the Anglo-American forces following the Sicilian cam-

(Continued on Page 2)

TREACHEROUS ACT REVEALED IN GERMAN, BRITISH REPORTS

Truce Talks Pushed At Lisbon--Strictest Secrecy Maintained

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—Lisbon was the scene of the main act in the drama leading to the Badoglio regime's unconditional surrender to the United States and Britain, according to reports from authoritative British sources.

The principal actors were British Ambassador Sir Ronald Campbell and an Italian general whose name is still being kept a secret. The time was the middle of August. There had, however, been a prologue in the first part of August about a week after the fall of Il Duce Benito Mussolini, when British representatives in two neutral countries were approached by Italian diplomats acting on instructions from the Italian Government.

The Italian diplomats explained that the situation in Italy was desperate and that they had been sent by Marshal Badoglio to discuss possible armistice negotiations. Both were informed that the only terms the anti-Axis governments would accept would be unconditional surrender.

Sees Hoare, Campbell

In the middle of August an Italian general traveling to Portugal, ostensibly on another mission, presented himself with credentials from Badoglio to British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare at Madrid, and on the following day, to British Ambassador Campbell at Lisbon.

The British and American Governments, considering that this was a serious approach, decided to inform the Italian Government through the Italian general of the conditions on which they would be prepared to cease hostilities against Italy. These were that Italy must surrender unconditionally and then accept such terms as the anti-Axis had determined to impose. High officers from General Dwight Elsenhower's Headquarters arrived here, and at the meeting over which the British Ambassador presided and at which the American Charge, d'Affaires attended, they informed the Italian general of these conditions.

The Italian general, who could make no decision without consulting his government, immediately returned to Rome bearing the anti-Axis conditions. These conditions were confined to military terms with the final clause stating that the other conditions of political, economic and financial character with which the Italian Government, would be bound to comply would be communicated later.

Badoglio's representative also was arrogantly told that the Italian's behavior would influence the anti-Axis in applying the terms, and that much would depend on how far the Italian Government and people aided the anti-Axis nations against Germany during the remainder of the war.

What he was not told was that the time of the armistice announce-

(Continued on Page 2)

700 Germans Arrive in Munich From Italy—Use Special Train

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—About 700 Germans, including staff members of the German Embassy at Rome and German correspondents, arrived at Munich at noon today, by special train. They are the first group of Germans to come from Italy since the surrender of the Badoglio regime.

The German Charge d'Affaires and Military attaches are remaining in Northern Italy seas to be in touch with the Fascist National Government now being formed there.

The party left Rome at 9 a.m. September 9, and arrived in Munchen three days later, although ordinarily the trip between Rome and Munich takes only 16 hours to cover.

Sixty newspapermen included in the group, talked of their impressions of the situation in Rome after the announcement of the Italian surrender.

The Italian public was jubilant on hearing the radio report saying that Badoglio believed that the war had ended for Italy. However, when they learned about the armistice terms, they fell into the depth of disappointment, it is reported.

WAR DECLARATION MADE BY IRAN AGAINST REICH

Compelled by Pressure Exerted by U.S., Britain

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 12.—The Iranian Government finally declared war against Germany.

Reports from Teheran state that the war declaration by Iran was caused by the pressure put on her by United States and British Governments.

The Iranian Premier conferred several times since September 6 with American and British representatives, and at the conferences the British-American representatives, according to instructions from their respective Governments, asked the Iranian Premier, in a form of ultimatum, to declare war against Germany.

Thus, on the evening of September 8, the Iranian Government held an urgent Cabinet meeting with the attendance of King Reza Khan Pahlevi, and after heated discussions lasting several hours, it was finally decided to declare war against the Reich.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly was called to session at 11 a.m., September 9, and the Premier gave a statement on the war declaration. Though the Assembly convened for such an important deliberation, only one-third of the members attended the meeting.

TURKEY REJECTS DEMAND TO BAN REFUGEES' ENTRY

Makes Public Decision To Anglo-U.S. Inquiry

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 11.—The Turkish Government has sent a reply to America and Britain rejecting their demand to prohibit the entrance of political refugees, and the content of the note was made public today, according to Ankara reports.

"As the Turkish Government has always observed the laws regulating rights of nations it will act according to these basic principles on the question of the entrance into neutral countries by Axis nationals. Therefore, when the Government is confronted with the necessity of making a decision on this question it will adopt rational and practical measures in conformity with international rights as recognized today."

It was reported that the Turkish Government did not explain the full meaning of its reply but an Ankara radio commentator pointed out that it was a very "round-about" reply. Then, in criticizing the attitude of America and Britain who ignore international law and make selfish demands, he declared that the "Anglo-American Powers are forever claiming that they are fighting to protect the rights of small nations."

13 Peace Terms Accepted by Badoglio Unrivalled in History for Harshness

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Commenting on the "13 humiliatory terms of capitulation" which the Italian puppet regime accepted from the enemy, the Montag Post, a Berlin morning paper, today declared that the truce terms in their harshness, are unprecedented in world history.

"The 13 peace terms are nothing but a program to annihilate the Italian people," the journal pointed out, "and are unprecedented in world history for their bitterness.

"The fate of the Italian people offers an instance of a nation which has committed betrayal. It can be easily presupposed that anti-Axis nations will despise such a traitor. From various statements issued by America and Britain, it is obvious that the Governments of these countries not only despise Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his followers, but are also going to drive them into more bitter circumstances."

Reich Envoy Put Off With Empty Pledges By Ruler, Badoglio

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—How brazen-facedly King Vittorio Emmanuele III, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and other Italian authorities fooled Germany with treacherous deception prior to the announcement on September 8 of Italy's surrender to the enemy was revealed by the German Foreign Office today.

The German Charge d'Affaires of the Reich Embassy in Rome, according to the Wilhelmstrasse statement, conferred with Italian Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia on September 1. With regard to the results of the interview, the German Charge d'Affaires cabled the Home Government as follows:

"The Badoglio Government is determined to continue the struggle as hithertofore in collaboration with Germany and will never surrender. I will work on the Italian military quarters and make every effort to help realize the above resolution and to further strengthen Italo-German military coordination."

The German envoy held a conference with Premier Badoglio on September 3. In this regard, he reported as follows:

"Marshal Badoglio asked me to call on him today and declared that in view of the fact that the enemy forces had landed on Calabria Province, he deemed it necessary to assure me that despite various disturbances which had occurred recently, the Italian Government held complete command of the people and its fighting services.

Words of Treachery

"Soliciting further confidence in him on my part, Premier Badoglio declared, 'I will substantiate with real actions that the misgivings you have harbored of me were unjustifiable. It is true that yearning for peace is prevalent among the Italian people, especially among the women, but we will continue struggle and will never capitulate.'

"Badoglio made the above remarks the very day when he signed the capitulation of the Italian forces."

The Reich Charge d'Affaires saw General Vittorio Ambrosio, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army, on September 4. His message in this regard runs:

"General Ambrosio bitterly complained that Germany had lost confidence in Italo-German relationships. He emphasized that Italy was full of enthusiasm to prosecute the war in collaboration with Germany, and requested me to convey to German military authorities that he hoped for frank and friendly exchange of views with them."

King Emmanuele accorded a formal audience to the German envoy on September 8, details of which are reported as follows:

"King Emmanuele III, on receiv-

(Continued on Page 2)

RAMIREZ HOLDS TO NEUTRALITY

Gilbert Is Selected As Foreign Minister --U.S. Ties Strained

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—The Argentine Government called an urgent Cabinet session today with President General Pedro Ramirez in the chair. After conclusion of the meeting which discussed diplomatic problems for more than two hours, President Ramirez said:

"The Argentine Government will not forsake the policy it has already adopted and will maintain a firm attitude that conforms to the dignity of the State."

Gilbert Succeeds Storni

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni who recently resigned from the post of Foreign Minister, was succeeded by Internal Minister Colonel Alfreds Gilbert, the Argentine Government announced today, according to reports from Santiago.

Confirms Neutrality

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—With the resignation of Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni, the relation between Argentina and the United States has become particularly strained. Although the neutral policy of Argentina has thus come to a serious difficulty, President General Pedro Ramirez again confirmed maintenance of the country's neutrality.

"Argentina will never change its foreign policy and will maintain diplomatic relations with Axis Powers as before," he declared.

Soviet Laborers Face Crisis Due to Food Lack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—Soviet Russia faces a serious food crisis according to an editorial appearing in yesterday's issue of Daily Worker, a British Communist organ, as reported by London dispatches.

The paper further elaborates that the desperate need for the formation of the second anti-Axis front has never been felt as acutely as at present. The article is in gist as follows:

"Laborers in Soviet Russia will have to combat with almost indescribable difficulties and hardships this winter. As long as Germany controls Ukraine, food supplies from the United States will not make their way to the Soviet laborers. Majority of the workers will have to perform their tasks in bitter cold on empty stomachs. Especially will the greatest sacrifices be extracted from workers in the war industries of the large cities. There will unmistakably be further aggravation and intensification of Soviet Russia's food problem as long as America and Britain dilly-dally in the formation of the second front."

VASSAL STATES DENOUNCE ITALY

Albania, Montenegro Proclaim Free Rule-- More Areas Controlled

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—With the surrender of the Badoglio Government, Albania and Montenegro which were formerly under its rule declared their independence, according to reports reaching Berlin today. The German Government, however, stated that it was not yet time to make a formal statement on the report.

War Areas Declared

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—Italian territories under control of German forces have been declared battle zones and placed under martial law by Marshal Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of German Forces in Southern Italy, according to reports from Rome.

Disarming Nearly Finished

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—The disarming of the Badoglio Army has been almost completed, German military authorities announced today.

Rome Trains Resume

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Rome is quiet after its occupation by the Germans and, according to Stefani, train service in the Italian capital was partially resumed today. Three trains left for Florence, Ancona and Pescara on the Adriatic coast, this morning, while those from Torino and Polonia arrived in Rome from the north. All rail traffic is expected to be restored to normal within the next 24 hours.

St. Peter's Church Reopens

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—St. Peter's Church in the Vatican City, which had been closed as a precautionary measure on September 9, will be reopened today, according to reports from the Holy See.

Meanwhile, entrance of the general populace into the Vatican is being subjected to strict restrictions.

Despite the rapid turn of events during the last few days, Pope Pius XII is granting interviews of a vital nature.

Iran Dickers for U.S. Loan

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 12.—Iran is arranging to secure a $25,000,000 loan from the United States to purchase cereals in view of the very poor crop in the country this year, according to Teheran reports.

For this loan, tax revenue and monopoly rights are being offered as security and this plan now being pushed by the American financial adviser to Iran is regarded as another scheme of the United States to expand its imperialistic influence in Iran.

BADOGLIO MOVE IS HIT BY WANG

Does Not Influence China's Firm Resolve To Fight for Victory

Domei

NANKING, September 11.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, last night issued a statement in which he scored Badoglio's double-cross and stressed that the treacherous act has no affect on China's determination to fight the Greater East Asia War to final victory.

"Such stupid action will not in the least affect the foundation for victory of the Axis nations. Badoglio's treachery does not represent the true will of the Italian people, President Wang said, adding, the true patriots of the nation will rise to continue their fight against the Anglo-Americans.

The national leader, then called upon the Chinese people to utilize this occasion to strengthen further the bond with Japan in defending Greater East Asia.

The nation must fully understand the present state of world affairs and by overcoming all hardships, continue their advance toward the attainment of the supreme goal—ultimate victory, he concluded.

Sees Furious Fighting

Domei

MANILA, September 12.—Commenting on the latest developments in Italy on the collapse of the Badoglio Government, the influential Tagalog journal, Taliba, asserted "We are fully cognizant that the anti-Axis forces cannot expect things to go easy in the new battlefield because the German fighting spirit and military power are not weakened."

The newspaper added that crack German divisions commanded by Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, who displayed brilliant strategies in the North African campaign, have already occupied the northern half of Italy and with lightning speed and perfect coordination has started launching fierce counter-attacks against the Anglo-American army, which landed in a sector south of Naples.

The Taliba further continued that although Field-Marshal Rommel was greatly handicapped by inefficient Italian troops in the African campaign, the Reich commander, however, achieved one of the brilliant victories in the current war by checking the anti-Axis attempts to invade the European Continent.

"We can expect Field-Marshal Rommel to give the enemy a terrific licking since most of his burdensome inconveniences have been removed now," the paper declared. "If the anti-Axis expects that the Axis Powers will suffer the fate of a tripod with one of its legs broken, the enemy will be thoroughly disillusioned for subsequent developments have shown that Germany has emerged from its momentary crisis stronger, while relation between Japan and the Reich has been strengthened securely.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

paign.

The Anglo-American Powers heretofore, though loudly propagandizing their alleged victories, mostly depended upon the voluminousness of their supplies as shown in the North African campaign and in the fighting in other areas. There was really no safer method for the anti-Axis to follow. This was demonstrated in the Sicilian campaign in which the anti-Axis employed six battleships, two aircraft carriers, 20 cruisers, 85 destroyers and more than 1,000 other ships, more than 1,800 planes and some 32 divisions strong of the ground force. This safety-first principle of the Anglo-American side is the cause of conjecture as to how effectively such a principle can be carried out in coping with the future development of the Italian campaign.

Until the landing operation on Italian soil, the Anglo-American forces were mostly employed in small-scale fighting in the areas separated from the principal theater of war. But here in Italy they must face the German forces that would be strongly pitted against them. President Roosevelt, in his radio speech to the nation on September 8, declared: "Our ultimate objectives are Berlin and Tokyo. The future is still far distant. The day for celebration has not come as yet." It needs no reminding by Roosevelt that such a time for celebration is far distant for the Anglo-American forces sticking to the safety-first principle. In parallel with the new development of the war situation in Italy, the Anglo-American forces have come to face the iron-tight "offensive" bulwark of the German Army. As they are still hesitating to set up a second front, it would be very interesting to watch which route they take to travel over the long, long way ahead of them.

Aged Sikh Veteran Bursts Into Tears On Rejection by India National Army

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 11.—Tears rolled down the bearded cheeks of a sixty-year old Sikh veteran of the first World War today when he tried to enlist in the Indian National Army and requested a medical examination before the enlistment board.

He was told that his age precluded the possibility of his enlisting in the army, although he carried his years well and was still in good physical condition. At this refusal to accept his request the veteran Sikh soldier burst into tears.

In spite of the refusal the old Sikh persisted in his request, pointing out that he was still a member of the police force and thus had managed to keep himself in good condition after his service in the first World War.

Reich Version Of Treachery

(Continued from Page 1)

ing me in audience, talked on the general military situation. His Royal Majesty showed deep interest in the war situation on the Eastern Front and declared that His Majesty profoundly admired the fighting spirit of the German forces, with military discipline, organization and equipment the high quality of which had never been reached by the Italian forces.

"With regard to the situation in Italy, the King hoped that the German Government would place confidence in the good-will and sincerity of the Badoglio Government and the Italian forces, adding that His Majesty was convinced that the hearty cooperation of the Italian fighting services with the Germans during the preceding several days would produce concrete war results in the near future. His Majesty definitely declared that Italy would never surrender.

King Stresses Resolve

"The Italian King further stated:

"'I am confident that the present adverse conditions will be eradicated without fail in the future. Badoglio is a courageous veteran and he will succeed in eliminating the pressure which the Leftist elements have begun to put on the Government.'

"In conclusion, His Majesty emphasized again that Italy is resolved to carry on the struggle to the bitter end in collaboration with Germany."

The Italian King made the above declaration at noon on September 8. On the afternoon of the same day, United States military authorities announced the fact that the capitulation of the Italian forces had been signed on September 3.

On learning that Italy's surrender had already been an "established fact," from an American broadcast at 5:45 p.m. on September 8, the German Charge d'Affaires immediately telephoned the Chief of Italian General Staff to ask what the same information meant. The Chief of General Staff replied that the New York broadcast was a deceptive and insulting British propaganda and that he denied the information.

The Reich envoy then asked Ambassador Rosso, representing Foreign Minister Baron Guariglia, and obtained the same answer. Ambassador Rosso promised to issue a statement denying the British fabrication.

The Charge d'Affaires visited the Foreign Minister at 7 p.m. on September 8 at the latter's request. Details of the interview are reported as follows:

"Foreign Minister Guariglia made the following statement:

"'I have to inform you that in view of the hopeless war situation, Marshal Badoglio has come to consider that he has no other alternative than to sue for peace.'

"When I pointed out that the action constituted an act of betrayal violating the Tripartite Alliance, Minister Guariglia protested against my word, 'act of betrayal.' Then, I replied as follows:

"'I condemn, not the Italian people, but those who have broken the avowed pledge. This act of betrayal will remain a big stain in Italian history. The Italian King today declared to me that Italy, in pursuance of its pledge, would continue struggle in collaboration with Germany. Marshal Badoglio made a similar promise. Now, I have learned what the promises of the King and Premier Badoglio meant.'

"After declaring thus, I retired without even greeting the Foreign Minister."

The foregoing report, concludes the Wilhelmstrasse communique, is self-evident.

Dastardly Act Planned

That the act of betrayal of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio was of the worst sort and was perpetrated on a systematic basis has been bared by reports reaching Zurich in connection with the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime, according to a Zurich dispatch dated Sunday to the Asahi.

According to Reuter, the Badoglio Government immediately after the political change of July 25 dispatched a secret representative to the capital of a neutral Power (probably Lisbon) and let him sue the British Government for peace. Much difficulty accompanied this arrangement, however, in keeping it a secret from the German Government.

The place of the secret talk and the date for the meeting were previously arranged between the British Government and Badoglio. The peace terms designed by the anti-Axis had been fully understood by the Badoglio regime through the seven-point peace terms as presented by General Dwight D. Eisenhower Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis expeditionary army, immediately after the fall of the Mussolini Government.

The Governments of Britain and the United States as a result of agreement among themselves decided to demand "unconditional surrender," and had it communicated to the Badoglio regime. Thereafter, the direct negotiations with the Badoglio regime were shifted to Sicily under the anti-Axis occupation, and important talks were conducted at Palermo between the representatives of Badoglio and Eisenhower's staff officers.

Early Agreement Seen

The Italian delegation arrived at Sicily in a military airplane camouflaged for the purpose of escaping the vigil of the German forces. The representatives of Eisenhower were the strategists dispatched there by air from the anti-Axis military headquarters in North Africa. Thus, the truce negotiations at Palermo even referred to details of the Italian obligations to the United States and Britain. By this alone it is clear that Badoglio had early agreed to unconditional surrender.

On September 3, the truce agreement was signed at the enemy's foremost front headquarters in Sicily. Simultaneously, one high-ranking officer representing Badoglio was forced to remain there as the hostage. Later he was taken to Egypt. The anti-Axis demanded the publication of the truce agreement at a time most convenient to its own side. General Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British 8th Army, in the meantime, began landing troops on the coast of Calabria in Southern Italy the same day.

Eisenhower on September 5 hopped to a certain base in the Italian mainland and met Badoglio and made the final arrangements with him regarding the landing on Western Italy. On the afternoon of September 8, the Anti-Axis Military Headquarters in North Africa announced the truce agreement with Italy for the first time, and on the same night Badoglio issued a proclamation through the radio to the Italian people and army regarding the unconditional surrender.

Thus, Badoglio surrendered the Italian army, navy and air force and all arms and ammunition under the influence of Italy to the anti-Axis forces unconditionally.

British Version Of Betrayal Act

(Continued From Page 1)

ment was to be chosen by Eisenhower to coincide with the landings in the Naples area.

The Italian general left Lisbon but owing to the extreme secrecy of his mission, he took some time over his return journey. The Italian Government evidently becoming anxious about his failure to reappear according to schedule sent a second Italian general, whose name is also to remain anonymous for the time being. His arrival at Lisbon now has been known to have coincided with the day of the first general's return to Rome. As evidence of the genuineness of their intentions, the Italian Government sent, with this second emissary, British General Carton de Wiart whom they had released from captivity.

Arrival Kept Secret

General Carton de Wiart, who was placed by the Italians under no obligation to return to Italy, was instructed by the British Government to proceed to Britain where his arrival was kept a secret lest its publication would lead the German Government to guess that approaches to the anti-Axis had been made by the Italian Government.

The Italian who corroborated the messages brought by his predecessor was sent from Lisbon to Eisenhowers' headquarters at Algiers. Meanwhile, the first Italian general by arrangement arrived at Sicily with the answer of the Italian Government.

He was met by Eisenhower's representatives whom the second Italian general accompanied. The answer was that the Italian Government, had they been a free agent, would have been prepared to do what the anti-Axis wished. However, they were under control of the Germans and, therefore, it was impossible for them to announce the armistice before the main anti-Axis landing in Italy.

The armistice was signed on September 3 in the presence of Generals Eisenhower and Harold Alexander, by Major-General Walter Smith who is Eisenhower's personal Chief of Staff, and by General Castellano who is understood to be Badglio's Chief of Staff.

The same authoritative British reports said that Count Grandi former Italian Ambassador to London, had arrived in Lisbon during the talks between the British Ambassador and the accredited Italian representatives. However at no time did any anti-Axis authority have any contact with Grandi whose journey, so for as is known, was made solely on his own initiative.

CHIANG IS GIVEN DICTATOR POST

Assumes Full Power By Amendment Passed In Kuomintang Meet

Domei

CANTON, September 12.—General Chiang Kai-shek will become an absolute dictator as the Kuomintang Party at its Fifth Plenary Conference now under way, has passed amendment bills giving absolute powers to the Chief of State.

Salient points among the amendment bills are reported as follows:

1. The Chief of State should be made the Generalissimo of the army, naval and air forces.

2. The Chief of State is appointed by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

3. The Chief of State is the head of China and represents it toward foreign countries.

4. The term of office of the Chief of State is three years, and he can be re-appointed.

5. Presidents and vice-presidents of the five Yuans are appointed by the Central Executive Committee at the request of the Chief of State. The Chief of State assumes responsibility for the Central Executive Committee and the presidents of the five Yuans hold responsibility for the Chief of State.

Most significant relative of the latest amendment is the fact that the Chungking Chief of State will assume supreme powers in administrative as well as military affairs.

Moreover, the term of office has been lengthened from two to three years. By virtue of the present juridical change, Chiang Kai-shek has assumed absolute dictatorship.

Chungking Nears Doom

Domei

CANTON, September 12.—Transformed into a city of gloom and darkness with the death seal visible in its countenance, Chungking now writhes in utter confusion of dismal war weariness and malicious inflation.

The Chungking correspondent of Chung Shan Yueh Pao points out that while the Government authorities are frantically trying to bolster the waning fighting spirit of the populace, the intelligentsia regard the war from an indifferent bystander's position with seeming intensification of this tendency. The paper frankly discusses the situation as follows:

"The present population of Chungking, according to Government reports, is 882,480 of which 548,153 are male and 334,327 are female. It is true that the livelihood of the city populace has been driven to an extremely tight corner, but the enormous rise of prices has simply gone above our economic comprehension. The price of a motor car is 400,000 yuan and one tire costs as much as 30,000 yuan.

"The intelligentsia class is suffering the greatest agonies at present. With only the Chungking papers available to them, this stratum of the populace is groping in complete darkness. Although the fires of patriotism still burn in their hearts, these people are simply tired of the war.

"The city streets are lifeless with no signs of former activity and the whole city may be described as daubed in a gloomy monotone of gray. One tablet of aspirin is priced at 5 yuan, and cod liver oil sells for 800 yuan.

"The Government is at present propagandizing the development of the northwestern district and has allowed a budget of 30,000,000 yuan to subsidize the settlers. However, as the transference of 20,000 settlers to the northwest would require about 78,000,000 yuan, the Government project does not promise to work as smoothly as advertised. Also the Government is frantically attempting social reformation, but the 200,000 opium addicts in Chungking present an unsolvable problem to the Chungking regime."

Radio Exchange to Mark Manchou Independence

The eleventh anniversary of Manchoukuo's recognition as an independent State falls on September 15, and Japan-Manchoukuo exchange broadcasts will be held on September 12 and 15 to commemorate the event.

In this connection, an exchange broadcast took place at 7:20 p.m. yesterday from Hsinking. A radio speech was delivered by Rokuzo Takebe, President of Manchoukuo General Affairs Board, on the subject of "Manchoukuo's Contribution to Japan and Her Determination in the War of Greater East Asia." The return broadcast from Japan at 9:20 p.m. consisted of Japanese songs.

There will be a 25-minute broadcast from Hsinking on September 15, and on September 16 a Greater East Asia Symphonic Orchestra performance will be broadcast from Tokyo to Hsinking.

METROPOLITAN ELECTION UNDER WAY FOR 1ST TIME

Number of Non-Voters Is Expected to Be Few

The first election of members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is being held today, with the 100 seats in the Assembly being contested for by 303 candidates from 41 electoral districts.

Polling started at 6 a.m. at 203 polling stations and will end at 6 p.m. To enable voters to cast their votes before going to work, tram and bus lines were operated earlier than usual.

In view of the emergency war situation, the voters numbering 1,610,000 have been urged to come to cast their votes for the candidates best qualified for important positions. At all Government, business and other offices, as well as factories and other places of employment, franchise holders will be permitted to go to their polling stations during the day, without loss of pay.

Metropolitan authorities predict that the percentage of non-voters will be much smaller than in the past, as all voters fully realize the need of electing the right persons so that Metropolitan administration would be carried out effectively.

2 U.S. Planes Crash

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 12.—Two United States "Flying Fortresses" fell into the Gulf of Mexico today and 22 crew members of both planes met instant death, according to reports from Mexico City.

JAVANESE IMPRESSED BY IMPERIAL MUSEUM

Party Also Visits Art Hall and JOAK

Members of the Javanese inspection party visited the Imperial Museum, Uyeno Park, at 9 a.m. yesterday, and spent about an hour and a half inspecting the exhibits under the guidance of a museum official. The Javanese party viewed with deep interest the ancient swords and relics of the past splendor of Buddhistic culture, symbolic of Japan's strength and artistic beauty.

The visitors then proceeded to the Metropolitan Art Hall and expressed unrestricted praise for Japan's modern art when they saw the Nika Art Exhibit.

After luncheon at the Dai Ichi Hotel the party inspected the Japan Broadcasting Station. Here the Javanese guests were given an explanation on broadcasting technique and they witnessed the actual broadcasting of radio exercises. Moreover, they were enabled to see at first hand the workings of the vast network of "radio warfare" over the wide expanse of the Greater East Asia sphere.

A tea party was then given under the auspices of the Mohammedan Association at Kiyosumi Park, Fukagawa, from 3:00 p.m., attended by about 300 persons.

Indians in Burma Tender Party Feting New State

Domei

RANGOON, September 13.—Under the auspices of the Burma Chapter of the Indian Independence League, a party was held last evening to felicitate the attainment of Burma's independence. There was a large attendance at the function, including the Burmese Chief of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw.

After the singing of the national song of Burma and the presentation of wreaths to the heads of the Burmese Government, Karim Khan, Chairman of the Burmese Chapter of the Indian Independence League, exalted the bright future ahead of Burma by saying:

"Burma has been the first to write the story of her independence in the pages of our new history. The name of Your Excellency Ba Maw as the leader of a free State will be remembered for ages to come."

The Burmese Chief of State responded with the following words of encouragement:

"The time has come to retrieve Asia's honor lost in the last century. With Japan as leader, Asia has now firmly united for the attainment of its freedom. The Indian people have a wonderful organization and an able leader and India's independence is within reach. The Burmese army does not hesitate to accompany you in your march on to Delhi. We promise you that Burma's wholehearted friendship goes to you."

Swiss Mobilize Army To Counter Emergency

Domei

ZURICH, September 11.—The Swiss Government has taken every possible measure to meet any emergency development that might result from the surrender of the Badoglio regime of Italy.

Units of the Mountain Corps, Fortress Artillery and other artillery corps have been mobilized, and all Swiss newspapers are urging the unity of the entire people to make preparations to defend their country under the traditional watchword. "Those attacking us are our enemies."

The Swiss public are quiet having full confidence in the Swiss army of being able to maintain its neutrality.

Newspapers are showing sympathy toward Italy, and at the same time hope that the Italians will again enjoy happiness ater passing through their new trial.

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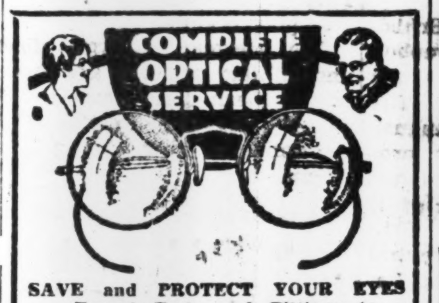

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